

FIRST REPORT

OF THE

Arkansas Industrial University

WITH A

Normal Department Therein.

LOCATED AT

FAYETTEVILLE, WASHINGTON CO., ARK.

ORGANIZED SEPTEMBER 18, 1871.

AUGUST, 1873.

LITTLE ROCK:

LITTLE ROCK PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1873.

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF

A. W. BISHOP,

PRESIDENT ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.



DIMENSIONS AND CAPACITY.

214 feet front.
122 feet depth of wing.
84 feet depth of center.
5 stories high.
30 class-rooms.
4 offices.

7 lecture-rooms, including library
laboratory, chapel, etc.
Hot-air heating apparatus.
Ruttan ventilation.
Materials—Iron, stone and brick.
Capacity for about 700 students.

CATALOGUE

OF THE

Arkansas Industrial University

WITH A

Normal Department Therein,

FOR 1872-73.

CIRCULAR FOR 1873-74.

Board of Trustees Arkansas Industrial University.

HON. J. C. CORBIN, Little Rock,
Superintendent of Public Instruction and ex-officio President of the Board.

GEN. A. W. BISHOP, Little Rock,
Treasurer.

HON. M. A. COHN, Little Rock,
Secretary of the Board.

HON. J. E. BENNETT	Helena, Ark.
HON. P. H. YOUNG	Little Rock, Ark.
HON. J. M. CLAYTON	Oakville, Ark.
HON. E. J. SEARLE	Arkadelphia, Ark.
MAJ. H. C. C. BOTEFUHR	Fayetteville, Ark.
HON. A. S. PRATHER	Huntsville, Ark.
DR. R. F. NAYLOR	Clarksville, Ark.
HON. H. A. MILLEN	Camden, Ark.

BUILDING COMMITTEE.

HON. J. M. CLAYTON, CHAIRMAN.
HON. J. E. BENNETT. HON. E. J. SEARLE.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HON. E. J. SEARLE, CHAIRMAN.
HON. P. H. YOUNG. HON. JOHN M. CLAYTON.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND BY-LAWS.

MAJ. H. C. C. BOTEFUHR, CHAIRMAN.
HON. H. A. MILLEN. DR. R. F. NAYLOR.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

HON. H. A. MILLEN, CHAIRMAN.
HON. E. J. SEARLE. HON. P. H. YOUNG.

OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS.

GEN. ALBERT W. BISHOP, A. M.,
President and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

C. H. LEVERETT, A. M.,
Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

T. L. THOMPSON, B. S.,
Professor of Theoretical and Applied Chemistry.

GEN. N. B. PEARCE,
Professor of Mathematics and Engineering.

LIEUT. E. S. CURTIS, Second Artillery, U. S. A.,
Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

RICHARD THRUSTON, M. D.,
Professor of Practical and Theoretical Agriculture and Horticulture.

N. P. GATES,
Principal of Normal Department.

MARY R. GORTON,
Preceptress in Normal Department.

LU. J. STANARD,
Instructress of Training School.

W. D. C. BOTEFUHR,
Professor of Music.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS

For the Year Commencing September 23, 1872, and Ending July 3, 1873.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

*Bolinger, D. C.	St. Paul, Madison Co., Ark.
Brooks, George L.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Cline, T. W.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Crawford, Wm. H.	Branchville, Lincoln Co., Ark.
*Coors, H. C.	Fort Smith, Sebastian Co., Ark.
Gregg, A. W.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Gorton, Belle	Rock Island, Ill.
Harris, Sallie	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Harris, Agnes	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Johnson, A. P.	Wesley, Madison Co., Ark.
*Massie, Burrus	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Massie, Collin	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Malory, L. S.	Pine Bluff, Jefferson Co., Ark.
*Waggener, W. J.	Farmington, Washington Co., Ark.
*Wright, Wm. W.	Little Rock, Pulaski Co., Ark.
Quarles, Ed.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.

NORMAL CLASS.

Botefuhr, Laura	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Bridgeford, Emma	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Brigance, J. B.	Springfield, Conway Co., Ark.
*Carson, Olive	Jonesboro, Craighead Co., Ark.
*Carson, Ann	Jonesboro, Craighead Co., Ark.

Conner, A. W.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Davis, Lizzie.....	Bentonville, Benton Co., Ark.
Gorton, Belle.....	Rock Island, Ill.
Massie, W. G.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
McCart, Eva.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*McKinney, C. H.....	Ozark, Franklin Co., Ark.
Noe, Laura.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Pertwis, T. L.....	Green Mount, Lincoln Co., Ark.
Putman, Anna.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Waggener, W. J.....	Farmington, Washington Co., Ark.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

*Absalom, E. C.....	Clarksville, Johnson Co., Ark.
Adair, Susan.....	Evansville, Washington Co., Ark.
Adair, Elizabeth.....	Evansville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Anderson, Wm.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Armstrong, Wm.....	Harrison, Boone Co., Ark.
Allen, John.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Allen, Richard.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Allen, Elizabeth.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Allen, Margaret.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Botefuhr, Ed.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Botefuhr, Frank.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Botefuhr, Lillie.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Bozarth, George.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Bozarth, James.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Bridgeford, Laura.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Bridgeford, Thomas.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Brooks, Charles D.....	Fort Smith, Sebastian Co., Ark.
Bybee, John.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Bybee, William.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Benbrook, Elbert.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Benbrook, T. J.....	Maguire's Store, Washington Co., Ark.
*Buie, Frank.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Buie, Maggie.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Blish, Rexford.....	Arkadelphia, Clark Co., Ark.
*Black, Speyker.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Barnett, H. C.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Barnett, Nettie.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Blackwell, Lizzie.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.

Blake, Frank.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Bell, C. H.....	Black Jack, Scott Co., Ark.
*Bell, R. H.....	Fort Smith, Sebastian Co., Ark.
Burris, Wm.....	Boone Co., Ark.
*Carlyle, John.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Carlyle, Ben.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Carlyle, Sarah.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Carter, Clay.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Cravens, Wm.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Cravens, Jessie.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Cravens, Nannie.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Casey, William.....	
Cline, Wade.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Campbell, Maggie.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Campbell, Joseph.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Campbell, Eliza.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Campbell, Kate.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Caldwell, A. H.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Combs, I. J.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Campbell, B. F.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Cobb, Fountain.....	Wittsburg, Cross Co., Ark.
*Carey, H. H.....	Spadra, Johnson Co., Ark.
*Davis, Marshall.....	Linden, St. Francis Co., Ark.
Davis, Anna.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Deane, Maggie.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Dickerson, A. P.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Durpee, Emma.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Doyle, W. J.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Dunlap, D. C.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Doyle, Mollie.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
England, Matilda.....	
*England, G. D.....	
*Ellis, Frank.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Ellis, Tyree.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Ellis, Nellie.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Fick, Minnie.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Ford, R. A.....	Batesville, Independence Co., Ark.
Fields, Newell.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Fields, Fannie.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Greene, John.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Gregg, Andrew.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Gregg, Willie.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Gammel, H.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Gilbreath, Cyrus.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Gilbreath, Antonia.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Gilbreath, Maggie	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.

*Garrett, Martha.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Greathouse, A. J.....	Elm Springs, Washington Co., Ark.
Gates H.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Hicks, Mary.....	
Hodges, James.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Hodges, Maggie.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Holcomb, Herbert	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Harrell, John	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Harrell, William	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Ham, Rosa....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Hancock, Galen	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Hancock, Julia	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Horn, C. H.....	Marshall, Searcy Co., Ark.
*Harris, G. W.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Harrison, W. H	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Henderson, John	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Henderson, Clara.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Henderson, Brooks	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Henry, Samuel	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Hargis, Jas	Clinton, Van Buren Co., Ark.
Jennings, Edgar.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Jennings, Lula.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Jennings, Thomas	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Johnston, E. A.....	Waldron, Scott Co., Ark.
Jackson, Nancy	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Jackson, M. A	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Johnson, T. M	Wesley, Madison Co., Ark.
Johnson, H. C.....	Drake's Creek, Madison Co., Ark.
Jackson, William.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Jobe, Leonora.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Jameson, Maggie.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
King, Ida.....	Fort Smith, Sebastian Co., Ark.
King, Artie.....	Fort Smith, Sebastian Co., Ark.
Kirkpatrick, Alice.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Lenoard, S. T	Waldron, Scott Co., Ark.
*Leming, I. K.....	Scott Co., Ark.
Lewis, A. E.....	Evansville, Washington Co., Ark.
Massie, Lemuel.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Malory, Susie	Pine Bluff, Jefferson Co., Ark.
McCormack, T. M.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Moore, Eppie	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Moore, Millard.....	Springfield, Conway Co., Ark.
Maynard, John.....	Jefferson Co., Ark.
Mankins, Peter.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Marlin, W. P	Sculley, Madison Co., Ark.

Marlin, S. H.	Sculley, Madison Co., Ark.
McRoy, J. M.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Milligan, Harry	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Milligan, Alfred	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Matthews, Minnie	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Maguire, Mary	Maguire's Store, Washington Co., Ark.
Maguire, Maggie	Maguire's Store, Washington Co., Ark.
*McGahee, Jas	Woodruff Co., Ark.
*Naylor, Frank	Clarksville, Johnson Co., Ark.
*Naylor, Narcissa	Clarksville, Johnson Co., Ark.
Noe, Maud	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Noe, Philip	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Norris, Belle	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Nolan, Sarah	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Oliver, C. H.	Clifty, Madison Co., Ark.
Oliver, George	Clifty, Madison Co., Ark.
*Pollard, Joel	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Putman, Robert	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Putman, Mary	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Porter, James	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Porter, George	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Porter, James W.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Pickler, Lizzie	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Phillips, G. W.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Payne, W. P.	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Price, Morgan	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Price, Ella	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Price, Louisa	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Pearce, Dasey	Elm Springs, Benton Co., Ark.
Pearce, May	Elm Springs, Benton Co., Ark.
Paddock, Charles	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Paddock, Grace	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Petigrew, Annie	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Petigrew, James	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Quarles, Tommie	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Reed, John	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Reed, Lina	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Reed, George	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Rizley, John	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Rutherford, Lewis	Bentonville, Benton Co., Ark.
Rutherford, J. F.	Billingsly, Washington Co., Ark.
Rudolph, Alfin	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Rudolph, Burtus	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Rieff, Henry	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Rieff, Lizzie	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.

Rieff, Nannie.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Smith, W. M.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Shook, Emery.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Shook, Charles.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Sutton, Bell.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Sutton, William.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Saunders, Allie.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Stone, William.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Stone, Loddie.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Stone, Amanda.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Sager, Willie.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Sager, Libbie.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Sager, Mollie.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Stout, C. D.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Stollings, J. A.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Summers, W. H.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Swor, Lelia.....	Bentonville, Benton Co., Ark.
*Torrence, J. D.....	Russeflville, Pope Co., Ark.
Trimble, Gertrude.....	Washington, Ind.
Taylor, E. L.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Tillman, John.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Tillman, Emma.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Taggart, Alice.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Walker, R. C.....	Searcy, White Co., Ark.
*Walker, Perkins.....	Black Jack, Lincoln Co., Ark.
Wasson, A. W.....	Elm Springs, Washington Co., Ark.
Williford, T. S.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Wainwright, Cornie.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Wallis, B. F.....	Atlanta, Ga.
*Wheat, Sallie.....	Pine Bluff, Jefferson Co., Ark.
Wainwright, William.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
*Whitney, Jennie.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Willis, Charles.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Wheeler, Bettie.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Whaley, Susan.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Yoes, William.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.
Young, Freddie.....	Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.

Names of beneficiaries are marked with a star (*).

CIRCULAR.

ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY

FOR 1873-74.

ESTABLISHMENT AND AIMS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

This institution is established in accordance with an act of Congress, making a grant of land as an endowment for its benefit, and in accordance with an act of the General Assembly of this State, carrying out the object of said grant. According to the language of the grant, "the leading object shall be—without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics—to teach such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life;" or, changing the order of statement, the chief aim of the University is "the *liberal and practical education of the industrial classes* in the several pursuits and professions of life;" and in order to this end, the University is "to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics." The military tactics are required, and the scientific and classical studies are permitted. Such, at least, we believe, is the common construction of those clauses, though the language may not unreasonably be understood to imply that the latter studies *shall not* be excluded from the course. The aim of the University is to comply strictly with the acts of Congress and the General Assembly of this State in providing for and establishing it.

It proposes, therefore—

First—To impart a knowledge of science and its application to the arts of life.

Second—To afford to students, such as may desire it, the benefits of daily manual labor. This labor is to some degree remunerative. But its remunerative character is not so much intended to lessen the expenses of students as for educational uses, as it is planned and varied for the illustration of the principles of science. The preservation of health, and of a taste for the pursuits of agriculture and the mechanic arts, are two other important objects.

Third—To prosecute experiments for the promotion of agriculture and horticulture.

Fourth—To provide the means of instruction in military science; and to this end skilled instructors and suitable military implements will be secured and obtained as soon as practicable.

Fifth—To afford the means of a general and thorough education not inferior to those afforded to all classes in the best of colleges.

LOCATION.

The Arkansas Industrial University is pleasantly located within the corporate limits of the town of Fayetteville, Washington county. This location is thought to be unsurpassed by any other locality in the state in salubrity of climate, beauty of surrounding scenery, fertility of soil, variety and perfection of agricultural and horticultural productions, and the morality and intelligence of its people.

BUILDINGS, ETC.

The buildings now in use are comfortable and convenient. They are well furnished, and could be made to accommodate three hundred students.

The contract has been let and work commenced on the permanent building, which is a brick edifice, five stories high, two hundred and fourteen feet in length, with a depth in the wings of one hundred and twenty-two feet.

It contains five large halls for library, cabinets and museums; thirty class rooms, and several large halls for literary societies, etc. The building will be completed by September, 1875. (See frontispiece.)

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The academical year of the University, with its several departments, is divided into three terms, which are denominated autumn, winter and spring; and the year will begin with the opening of the autumn term. The autumn term will continue fourteen weeks, the winter and spring terms will continue thirteen weeks each, and there will be one long vacation—commencing at the close of the spring term and continuing to the opening of the autumn term, including the whole of August and the greater parts of July and September—and two short vacations of one week each, one at the close of the autumn term and the other at the close of the winter term.

CALENDAR FOR 1873-74.

The autumn term will commence on the twenty-second of September, 1873, and close on the nineteenth of December, 1873. The winter term will commence on the twenty-ninth of December, 1873, and close on the twenty-seventh of March, 1874. The spring term will commence on the sixth of April, 1874, and close on the third of July, 1874.

PROPERTY AND FUNDS.

The property of the University consists of the proceeds of the munificent grant of land by congress, the bonds of Washington county and the town of Fayetteville, the appropriations made by the state, and the University farm and lands—amounting in all to \$355,000 in value.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

An experimental farm of excellent character has been provided, immediately contiguous to the University, for agricultural and horticultural purposes. The labor system will be voluntary, and students will not labor exceeding three hours per day, Saturdays excepted. Compensation for labor will be from five to fifteen cents per hour according to ability.

The present crop, including the orchard and garden, and all mechanical and other work, has been done exclusively by the students, under the supervision of the faculty. To such as were painstaking and skillful, this labor was remunerative to such a degree as to enable many to pay their way wholly, or in part, by it; but in this, as in all other duties, the student is made to feel that his success depends upon his own thrift and industry.

BENEFICIARIES.

It is provided in section eighteen of the act of the General Assembly establishing the University that the Board of Trustees shall have power to "prescribe the grade and number of scholarships, and prescribe the rules by which scholars who are to be admitted free shall be elected equally from the various parts of the State." They have, therefore, made provisions for two hundred and thirty-seven beneficiaries, who will be entitled to four years free tuition, and who are apportioned among the several counties according to their respective populations by the United States census of 1870, which apportionment is as follows:

COUNTIES.	No. of Beneficiaries.	COUNTIES.	No. of Beneficiaries.
Arkansas	2	Lincoln.....	3
Ashley	3	Little River.....	2
Benton.....	6	Lonoke.....	2
Baxter	2	Lee	3
Boone	2	Madison.....	3
Bradley	3	Marion.....	2
Calhoun.....	2	Mississippi.....	2
Carroll	2	Monroe.....	4
Chicot.....	4	Montgomery.....	1
Clark.....	5	Nevada.....	2
Clayton.....	2	Newton.....	2
Columbia.....	4	Ouachita.....	6
Conway.....	3	Perry.....	1
Crawford.....	4	Phillips	6
Crittenden.....	2	Pike.....	2
Craighead.....	2	Poinsett	1
Cross	2	Polk	2
Dallas.....	2	Pope	4
Desha	2	Prairie	4
Drew	4	Pulaski.....	14
Dorsey	2	Randolph	3
Faulkner	2	Sarber.....	2
Franklin	4	St. Francis.....	3
Fulton	2	Saline	2
Garland	2	Scott	3
Grant	2	Stone	2
Greene	3	Searcy	2
Howard	2	Sebastian	6
Hempstead.....	6	Sevier	2
Hot Spring.....	3	Sharp	3
Independence.....	6	Union	5
Izard	3	Van Buren.....	2
Jackson	3	Washington.....	8
Jefferson	7	White	5
Johnson.....	4	Woodruff	4
Lafayette.....	4	Yell	4
Lawrence	3		

The County Superintendents hereafter shall, in the appointment of beneficiaries, perform the duties heretofore required of Circuit Superintendents.

The beneficiaries will be appointed as follows: By the Governor of the State, ten, not to exceed two in any one county; by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, five, not to exceed one in any one county, provided he shall not be entitled to make any appointments by virtue of his being *ex-officio* member of the Board of Trustees; by each member of the Board of Trustees, four, to be selected from his district. The County Superintendents of Public Instruction are authorized to appoint the residue of beneficiaries from their respective counties, provided no appointment shall be made in any county exceeding its quota, as above.

The Governor of the State, Superintendent of Public Instruction and members

of the Board of Trustees should complete their appointments, and notify the County Superintendents of Public Instruction thereof, twenty days before the opening of the autumn term of each year. The County Superintendents should complete their appointments by the opening of the autumn term. Persons entitled to make appointments will prepare duplicate notifications of appointments, one of which will be forwarded to the President of the University, and one to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees; and in case the appointee fails to appear at the University within twenty days after the commencement of the autumn term (except in case of sickness), he will be regarded as having declined his appointment, in which case it will be the duty of the President of the Faculty to notify the person of such appointment, who will make another appointment, as soon thereafter as possible, and such other appointee will be required to appear at the University on the first day of the next term. The President of the Faculty shall continue to notify appointing officers till their respective number of appointees make their appearance at the University.

TUITION.

Beneficiaries and normal students, upon entering the University, will pay a matriculation fee of five dollars. This entitles them to free tuition for four years if beneficiaries, and three if normal students.

Students other than beneficiaries and normal students, whether residents or non-residents of the state, will be charged ten dollars tuition per term in the Collegiate, and seven dollars per term in the Preparatory Department.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Provisions have been made for instruction in military science and tactics, and all able-bodied male students will be required to drill twice a week. It is expected that an officer of the United States army will take charge of this department the coming year.

A uniform has been prescribed for the male students, which will consist of a suit of cadet gray mixed cloth, of the same color and quality as that worn at West Point, and manufactured by the same establishment, and a cap of dark blue cloth, ornamented with the initials A. I. U. and surrounded by a silver wreath in front. This uniform will not be required to be worn the coming year, with the exception of the cap. Arrangements will be made by which students can obtain the uniform cap on their arrival at the University, at or near cost, and also the entire suit, if desired.

COURSES OF STUDY.

CLASSICAL COURSE.

FIRST OR FRESHMAN YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Algebra.	English Diction and Elocution.
Physical Geography (Elementary).	Physiology.
Cæsar's Commentaries and Harkness'	Harkness' First Greek Book.
Introduction to Latin Composition.	French.

SECOND TERM.

Algebra.	Harkness' First Greek Book continued
Natural Philosophy.	and Xenophon's <i>Anabasis</i> commenced.
English Diction and Elocution.	French.
Cicero's Orations and Latin Composition.	

THIRD TERM.

Geometry.	Xenophon's <i>Anabasis</i> and Harkness' Greek.
Cicero's Orations and Latin Composition.	Composition.
Botany.	French.
Philosophy.	

SECOND OR SOPHOMORE YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Geometry.	Homer, with written exercises.
Chemistry.	French.
Virgil's <i>Aeneid</i> .	German.
Botany.	History.

SECOND TERM.

Chemistry.	History.	Euripides (<i>Iphigenia in Tauris</i>).
Livy.		German.
Plane Trigonometry.		French.

THIRD TERM.

Mineralogy.	Aristophanes (Bird's).
Surveying and Spherical Trigonometry.	Chemistry.
Horace.	German.

THIRD OR JUNIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Astronomy.	Thucydides (Selections).
Zoology.	German.
Tacitus (<i>Germania</i> and <i>Agricola</i>).	Civil Engineering.
Conic Sections and Analytical Geometry.	

SECOND TERM.

Geology.	Sophocles (<i>Oedipus Tyrannus</i>).
English Literature.	German.
Juvenal.	Civil Engineering.
Bookkeeping.	

THIRD TERM.

Logic.	Demosthenes (<i>Olynthiacs</i> and <i>Philipics</i>).
Physical Geography.	German.
English Literature.	Civil Engineering.
Tacitus (<i>Histories</i>).	

FOURTH OR SENIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Meteorology.	Science of Education.
Mental Philosophy.	Latin.
Political Economy.	Greek.
Elements of Criticism.	

SECOND TERM.

Moral Philosophy.	Greek.
History of Civilization.	Latin.
Civil Polity.	Evidences of Christianity.
Constitution of the United States.	

THIRD TERM.

Modern Philology.	Social Science.
Constitutional Law.	Latin.
History of Inductive Sciences.	Greek.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

For admission to the freshman class, candidates must pass a satisfactory examination in reading, spelling, penmanship, algebra to equations of the second degree, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, Harkness' introductory Latin book, and Harkness' Latin reader, or their equivalents. If unable to pass such examination, they may be placed in the preparatory department.

For admission to succeeding classes, students must have done the work prescribed for preceding classes.

Candidates must be of good moral character, and not under the age of fourteen years.

COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Algebra.	Practical Agriculture—Lectures.
Physical Geography.	English Diction and Elocution.
Manual of Farm.	Physiology.
Free Hand Drawing.	

SECOND TERM.

Algebra.	Practical Agriculture and Pomology.
Natural Philosophy.	Free Hand Drawing.
English Diction and Elocution.	

THIRD TERM.

Geometry.	Manual of Farm.
Botany.	Practical Agriculture and Horticulture.
Natural Philosophy.	Free Hand Drawing.

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Geometry.	General History.
Chemistry.	Lectures on Management of Soils and
Botany.	Crops.

SECOND TERM.

Chemistry—Laboratory Practice.	
General History.	
Plane Trigonometry.	
Mechanical Treatment of Soils and Drainage.	
Lectures on Breeding, Races, History and Management of Stock.	

THIRD TERM.

Mineralogy.	Rhetoric.
Surveying.	Propagation of Plants, Seedlings,
Chemistry—Qualitative Analysis.	Grapes and Small Fruits.
Botany.	

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Astronomy.	Chemical Treatment of Soils and Ma-
Chemistry—Qualitative Analysis.	nures.
Zoology.	Orcharding.

SECOND TERM.

Geology.	Bookkeeping and Farm Records.
English Literature.	Entomology.
Farm Engineering, Road Making, Farm Machinery and Farm Architecture.	

THIRD TERM.

Logic.	Science of Government.
Physical Geography and Meteorology.	Rural Architecture.

FOURTH YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Mental Philosophy.	Rural Law and Economy.
Political Economy.	Animal Husbandry.

SECOND TERM.

Moral Philosophy.	Constitutional Laws.
History of Civilization.	Fruit Culture and Forestry.

THIRD TERM.

Meteorology.	Veterinary Surgery.
Landscape Gardening.	Current History.

COURSE IN ENGINEERING.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Algebra.	English Diction and Elocution.
Physical Geography.	Physiology.
Drawing.	

SECOND TERM.

Algebra.	Drawing.
Geometry.	Natural Philosophy.
English Diction and Elocution.	

THIRD TERM.

Geometry.	Botany.
Natural Philosophy.	Drawing.

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.	General History.
Chemistry.	Conic Sections.

SECOND TERM.

Chemistry.	Analytical Geometry, Linear Perspective,
General History.	Shades and Shadows.

THIRD TERM.

Mineralogy—Crystallography.	Drawing Designs.
Rhetoric.	Calculus.

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Astronomy.	Theoretical Mechanics.
Zoology.	Physics.

SECOND TERM.

Geology.	Applied Mechanics.
Physics.	Bookkeeping.
Metallurgy.	

THIRD TERM.

Logic.	Meteorology.
English Literature.	Shading and Tinting.

FOURTH YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Mental Philosophy.	Strength of Materials.
Political Economy.	Architecture.

SECOND TERM.

Moral Philosophy.	Theory of Mechanics.
History of Civilization.	Machine Drawing.
Constitutional Law.	

THIRD TERM.

Theory of Motors.	Designs and Estimates.
Millwork and Machines.	Railway Surveys and Bridge Building.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

By the act of the General Assembly carrying into effect the act of Congress making the grant for the Industrial University, it was provided that there should be a Normal Department therein. A Normal Department has been therefore established in, or in connection with the University. This department is now fully in operation, and is designed to furnish a thorough course of instruction to all those who desire to engage in the profession of teaching in the public schools.

The courses of study and training in this department are separate and distinct from the University courses, the great aim being the education of teachers.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission must be of good moral character, and must, if males, be sixteen, if females fourteen years of age; also, they must pass a satisfactory examination in the common English branches.

Applicants who, upon examination by the Faculty, are found not qualified to enter the Normal Department, may be placed in the Preparatory Department; and upon their entering into a written obligation to take a normal course, with a view of qualifying themselves as teachers, after the completion of their preparatory course, their tuition shall be free.

Those who may not be able, in the opinion of the Faculty, to prepare themselves for the Normal Department by one year's study in the Preparatory Department, shall not be entitled to free tuition therein.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

A Training School has been established in the Preparatory Department, where students in the Normal Department will be required to put in practice the theories taught them, under the direct supervision of a training instructor.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Arithmetic through fractions.	Sentence making.
Geography.	Reading.
Spelling and Phonics.	Drawing and Penmanship.
Impromptu Composition.	Music.

SECOND TERM.

Arithmetic.	Grammar.
Etymology.	Geography.
Reading and Spelling.	Impromptu Composition.
Methods of Teaching.	Drawing and Penmanship.

THIRD TERM.

Arithmetic.	Grammar (Syntax).
Geography.	Botany.
Latin, German or French.	Methods of Teaching.
Practice in Teaching.	

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Arithmetic.	United States History.
Algebra.	Physiology.
Latin, German or French.	Methods of Teaching.
Impromptu Composition and Drawing.	

SECOND TERM.

Algebra.	Physiology.
Geometry.	United States History.
Constitution of United States and Arkansas.	Essays and Drawing.

THIRD TERM.

Algebra,	Geometry.
Philosophy.	English Literature.
General History.	Practice in Teaching.

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Geometry.	General History.
English Literature.	Mental and Moral Science.
Theory and Art of Teaching.	Physical Geography.

SECOND TERM.

Trigonometry.	Astronomy.
Chemistry.	English Literature.
Essays on Mental Development.	Bookkeeping.

THIRD TERM.

Geology.	Surveying.
Zoology.	Reviews.
Essays.	

TWO YEARS' COURSE.

The following two years' Normal course may be taken instead of the above by such students as may not have the time and means to take the longer three years' course:

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Arithmetic.	Sentence making.
Geography.	Reading, Spelling and Phonics.
Drawing and Penmanship.	Impromptu Composition.
Music.	

SECOND TERM.

Arithmetic.	Geography.
Reading and Spelling.	Impromptu Composition and Drawing.
Methods of Teaching.	Penmanship and Bookkeeping.

THIRD TERM.

Arithmetic.	Grammar.
Geography.	Botany.
Methods of Teaching.	Zoology.
Practice in Teaching.	

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Arithmetic.	United States History.
Algebra.	Physiology.
Impromptu Composition.	Methods of Teaching.

SECOND TERM.

Algebra.	Philosophy.
Geometry.	United States History.
Constitution of United States and Arkansas.	Essays and Drawing.

THIRD TERM.

Algebra.	Geometry.
Philosophy.	English Literature.
General History.	Practice in Teaching.
Reviews.	

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

In view of the fact that the educational facilities in this State have been and are, with the exception of a few favored localities, such that young persons, desirous of a collegiate or normal education, have been and are unable properly and sufficiently to prepare themselves to enter the Industrial University or Normal School therein, there has been established, in connection with the University and Normal School, a Preparatory Department. This is intended to be auxiliary to the higher departments, and especially to prepare pupils who may enter it for those departments. This department is under the general supervision of the faculty of the University and Normal Department. Beneficiaries who, upon an examination by the faculty, may be found not qualified to enter the Industrial University, may be placed in the Preparatory Department as beneficiaries; but the time spent by them in this department will be deducted from the four years' free tuition to which they are entitled in the University by virtue of their appointments.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Charts and First Reader.

Arithmetic.—Counting, reading and writing numbers to 100. Sums and differences to 10, using objects.

Conversational Lessons on familiar things, as toys, bright colored objects, objects in the school-room, yard, etc., to develop power of expression.

SECOND TERM.

First Reader.—Finish and review.

Arithmetic.—Counting, reading and writing numbers to 1000. All products to 20, using objects.

Conversational Lessons on objects not present, for cultivation of language and conception, as “birds’ nests,” “our dog,” “your cat,” etc.

Lessons on Place.—Arranging of objects by child, and representation of same on slates and black-board. Cardinal and semi-cardinal points.

Music.

THIRD TERM.

Reading.—Nursery, and other selections suitable for children.

Arithmetic.—Introducing the idea of division by means of objects. Continue and extend work of previous term.

Form.—Lines and angles.

Lessons on Place.—Develop the idea of map. Draw map of school-room, floor, yard, city, etc.

Size.—Measurement of lines and distances.

Conversational Lessons.—Writing of sentences on familiar objects, giving attention to capitals, periods, and correct expression. Continue work of previous term.

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Second Reader.

Arithmetic.—Primary to subtraction.

Conversational Lessons.—Stories read by teacher and reproduced by children. This exercise is valuable, as it is especially adapted to the formation of good style. Writing of sentences, as in previous term.

Lessons on Place.—Present map of county, with definitions of such terms as may arise, as river, bank, source, brook, tributary, agriculture, trading, etc.

Form.—Triangles and quadrilaterals.

Size.—Continuation of previous term's work.

SECOND TERM.

Second Reader.—Finish and review.

Arithmetic.—Primary to division.

Conversational Lessons.—Exercises in general description, as form, size, color, etc. Objects described and guessed; child conceals some object and others describe it; show picture, and children tell what they see in it, and draw from it as much of a story as possible. Cultivates observation, reason and judgment. Read a story and require its reproduction. Writing of sentences, and attention given to pronunciation, etc.

Familiar Mammalia.—As cat, dog, horse, rat, pig, etc., naming and describing parts, especially such as will help in classification; habits also noticed.

Color.—Distinguish a few prominent colors, as red, yellow, blue, green, etc. Exercises in patterning, the child always imitating the teacher; cultivates taste.

Geography.—Oral. Study of the State of Arkansas and contiguous states, defining such terms as may arise.

Music.

THIRD TERM.

Reading.—“Children's Hour,” and other select reading.

Geography.—Elementary, to page 71.

Arithmetic.—Primary, to federal money.

Familiar Mammalia.—Same as previous term, introducing adaptation of parts.

Conversational Lessons.—Simple subjects and plan given; children required to make a story; continued stories read and reproduction required. Exercises in writing sentences, punctuation and capitals.

Form.—Polygons and most familiar solids.

Size and Weight.—Continue work with weights and measures.

Color.—An additional number of common colors learned. Patterning continued.

Botany—Miss Youmans' course.

Geography.—Continue work of previous term, finishing the United States.

Music.

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

Arithmetic.—Primary, finish.

Geography.—Elementary, finish to part III.

Familiar Insects.—Same work as with mammalia, using the microscope.

Conversational Lessons.—Same as previous term. Different subjects given to each child and stories required. Exercises in writing sentences, punctuation, capitals, etc. Correction of false syntax.

Color.—Names of standard colors, red, green, yellow, etc., formed by actual experiment. Tints and shades.

Form.—Circles, curvilinear angles.

Botany.—Miss Youmans' lessons.

Music.

SECOND TERM.

Third Reader.—Finished and reviewed.

Geography.—Elementary.

Arithmetic.—Intermediate to page 96.

Form.—Solids, cones and cylinders.

Color.—Secondary colors, how formed. Hues of violet.

Conversational Lessons.—Same as in previous term. Description of scenes and events which they have knowledge of. Work on sentences continued. Separation of simple prose into sentences, with capitals and punctuation marks.

Animals.—Less familiar mammalia, as elephant, camel, bear. Pictures presented.

Music.

THIRD TERM.

Reading.—“Little Corporal” and other selections.

Arithmetic.—Intermediate to page 174.

Geography.—Intermediate.

Grammar.—Oral lessons on the parts of speech, taking first the noun and verb and forming the sentence.

Conversational Lessons.—Exercises in writing sentences, punctuation, false syntax, etc. Separation of prose into sentences; combining statements into single sentences. Oral exercises, same as previous term.

Animals.—Familiar birds; parts, adaptation, habits, etc.

Color.—Hues, tertiaries.

Botany.—Miss Youmans' course.

Music.

FOURTH YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

*Fourth Reader.**Arithmetic.*—Intermediate to page 274.*Geography.*—Intermediate.*Grammar.*—Oral lessons continued, taking up phrase and clause modifiers.*Composition.*—Visits, journeys, descriptions of places, etc., requiring written work.*Animals.*—Familiar reptiles, fishes, etc.*Color.*—Harmony of secondaries; tertiaries.*Botany.**Penmanship.**Music.*

SECOND TERM.

Fourth Reader.—Finished and reviewed.*Arithmetic.*—Intermediate finished and reviewed.*Geography.*—Intermediate.*Composition.*—Stories told from suggestive pictures, without conversations. Subjects strongly suggestive of a story given, as "I want," "Katy's first day at church," etc.*Color.*—Colors, as emblematic flags, railway signals, etc.*Penmanship.**Geology.*—Oral lessons.*Animals.*—Less familiar birds and reptiles, with a few common mollusks.*Grammar.*—Properties of parts of speech.*Drawing.*—Leaf, flower and fruit, also familiar objects.

THIRD TERM.

Reading.—"Our Young Folks," and other select current reading.*Arithmetic.**Grammar.**Drawing.*—Leaf, flower and fruit, also familiar objects.*Composition.*—Same as previous term. Letters, analysis of subject and different heads to different children.*Penmanship.**Geology.**Music.*

FIFTH YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

*Fifth Reader.**Arithmetic.**Grammar.**History.*—United States.*Drawing.**Composition.*—Same as previous term. Impromptu writing.*Penmanship.**Music.*

SECOND TERM.

*Fifth Reader.**Arithmetic.**Latin.**Physiology.**Drawing.**History.*—United States.*Composition.*—Subjects more difficult, less suggestive, still involving narrative or description. Current history or biography.*Penmanship.**Music.*

THIRD TERM.

Reading.—Fifth Reader, choice literature and biography.*Arithmetic.**Composition.*—Same as previous term.*Algebra.**Latin.**Music.*

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Many letters have been received asking how far a student can pay his way by labor—what our labor system is—what is the design of the Normal Department—what is the price of board, tuition, books, etc.

An attempt has been made to answer these inquiries in this circular, and one will be sent in reply to such letters hereafter, unless a written answer seems to be required.

Board, in private families in Fayetteville, can be had for \$100 to \$120 per year.

A beneficiary or Normal student pays \$5 matriculation fee. After this his tuition is free.

All others pay \$20 to \$30 per year for tuition. Ten to twenty dollars per year will be needed for books and stationery.

The books used in the University can be bought in Fayetteville at publishers' prices. Students should bring with them such books as they have, for reference.

Students can wear such clothing here as they have been accustomed to at home. Cleanliness, neatness and comfort only will be required.

While it is true that several students have paid their way while in school by labor, it is not a safe dependence. It has been done by the closest economy and the most determined thrift.

The energy and economy necessary to carry such through their course should be used in the first place in providing a small amount of money to start with. An unlimited amount of remunerative labor cannot be promised, though as much as possible will be provided for such students as have a mind to use it to accomplish the two ends for which it is furnished.

The Normal Department is designed solely for the education of teachers; either those who have begun to teach, or young persons who desire to begin to fit themselves for teaching. No one has a right to free tuition in this department who does not, in good faith and with proper motives, intend to make teaching his profession.

It is admitted that a doctor or lawyer should have some training or preparation to be successful in his profession, and schools for this purpose have been established. Thoughtful parents are beginning to feel that teachers also need preparation for their work, and they are demanding men and women of the best talents and character and the highest culture as the teachers of their children. It is to meet and encourage this want that the Normal Department is established.

DISCIPLINE.

If our students are to become valued and noble citizens they need to learn self-government and to conform their conduct to the laws of their country and to the usages of good society more than they need to learn science. Students must not expect to *be* governed, but to *govern themselves*. It is no part of the duty of the Faculty to act the part of policemen or spies upon the conduct of students. With the instructions they receive, those who *care* and *try* can be gentlemen. Those who do not care nor try need not come, for they will not be permitted to remain as students.

It will not be enough for a student to order his conduct well during school days and while upon the college premises. The every-day life of the student must give evidence of growth in manly virtue and scholarly attainments. The widest personal freedom will be accorded to every one to do all that is good and right, and the fullest opportunity and the most abundant material possible will be furnished for this doing, but whatever is unmanly and lowers one's self-respect will not be tolerated.

Loitering in the streets and shops, the contracting of debts, and the spending of money foolishly, the use of profane, indecent or ungentlemanly language, all forms of dissipation, the spending of time in any company whose influence does not lead to a higher and better life, are some of the things which must be avoided by students.

In short, we expect every student to see to it that every act of his does honor to himself and the University; to let his highest ambition and aim be to accomplish some noble purpose, both while a student and through life.

Absolute promptness in attendance and in the performance of all duties will be required, not more for the good of the school than for its value to the student as a habit.

Besides the regular work of the day, two or three hours of study at night will be required of adult students in good health.

Students should enter at the beginning of the year (September 22), but if this is impossible they should enter at the beginning of some term, as classes cannot be formed during term-time.

All students will be required to enter upon some regular course of study, and they will not be permitted to depart from that course except for good reasons.

Absence, except for unavoidable causes, or leaving without the consent of the Faculty, will forfeit the student's membership.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

There is one literary society, the "Claiosophic," established, which is sustained with great interest, and furnishes valuable aid in the intellectual training of the student.

LIBRARY.

The University library, though at this time small, comprises some valuable

works. Valuable additions will be made from time to time. All students have access to this library free of charge.

MUSIC.

Special instruction in vocal and instrumental music will be given, two lessons a week, by W. D. C. Botefulhr, professor of music, to such students as may desire it.

Tuition \$15 per term.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Are solicited for our library, reading-room, laboratory and museum.

Any book, paper or manuscript of historical or other value.

Any piece of chemical, philosophical or mechanical apparatus.

Any ores, crystals, precious or valuable stones, vegetable or animal fossils, or any other thing that will be a source of information to our students, will be thankfully received.

We hereby designate and request County Superintendents of Public Schools to take charge of and forward to the University, by students or others who may be coming, any of the above-named donations.

SECRETARY'S NARRATIVE REPORT.

To His Excellency, ELISHA BAXTER, Governor of the State of Arkansas:

SIR: In behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University, I have the honor herewith to transmit to you, as Executive of this State, the first report of the acts and proceedings of said Board, comprising a period of twenty-one months—in fact, from the date of its organization—under and by virtue of an act of the legislature of this state, approved March 27, 1871, and up to the present date.

In our sister states, more populous, and where educational institutions have existed and flourished for many years, and where the public mind and spirit hail every additional institution of learning, it is, comparatively, an easy task to compile an interesting report of the acts of the faculty and officers, past success and future prospects of such educational establishments within their borders; but in our own state, where popular free education is of but very recent date—where the population is but a moiety of what it should or could be—where the several distant portions of the state from the capital have hitherto been almost inaccessible, and, if reached at all, it was at great expense pecuniarily and great fatigue bodily, besides a great loss of valuable time—where, owing to the above and many minor causes, not necessary here to mention, a portion of our people at least opposed strenuously and uniformly every attempt to establish and perpetuate a system of popular free education, it is not such an easy task to present in the following pages the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University, and the Institution under their charge, in as favorable a light as I would wish to do.

The Arkansas Industrial University, with a Normal Department therein, like similar agricultural colleges and industrial universities in the several states, was called into existence in consequence of an act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, and acts amendatory thereto, a copy of which is herewith transmitted (see Chap. of Digest, page —), which provides munificent grants of land as donations for the sole purpose of endowment of colleges in the several states and territories, which provide such institutions to impart agricultural education scientifically, as well as the mechanic arts and military science.

The General Assembly of this state of 1866 and 1867, and of 1868 and 1869, passed laws for the purpose of accepting the congressional endowment by pro-

viding an industrial university in this state, but owing to an omission the laws remained inoperative.

The General Assembly of 1871 passed an act, approved March 27, 1871, a copy of which, with all other laws relating to the University, is hereunto annexed (see chapter of Digest of Laws herein, page —), which fully provides not only for the acceptance of the congressional college land scrip donation, but also for the location, organization and maintenance of the Arkansas Industrial University, with a Normal Department therein.

Said act of the General Assembly of 1871 provides, amongst others, that the several counties in this state may compete till a stated period for the location of said institution in their respective counties, by making public or private donations of bonds, moneys or land for the benefit of the said University. I apprehend that this clause was very wisely inserted, and for a two-fold purpose, in said act:

First. To aid said University in its infancy, as much as possible, with the means to erect suitable and commodious buildings of a permanent character; and

Secondly. By giving all counties in the state an opportunity to secure the location of said Institution, it rested mainly with themselves and their efforts in that direction to become the favored locality or not, and thus in a great measure allay the jealousy in regard to the location which otherwise justly could have been indulged in, if made on any arbitrary or even impartial basis other than open competition.

In compliance with the provisions of said act of the General Assembly last referred to, the duly commissioned and qualified trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University met at the office of the President *ex-officio* thereof on the 18th day of September, 1871, and duly organized, as contemplated and required under and by virtue of said act.

Having now, after giving to your excellency a brief and concise synopsis of the events and causes preceding the birth of this Institution, arrived at a point where the first meeting of the Board of Trustees took place, and a regular record of said meeting, as well as all subsequent meetings to the present time, has been kept at my office, which record also includes the important acts of all committees appointed by this Board, I now propose to let said record tell its own history of the organization and progress; of failure or success; of the past obstacles, difficulties and embarrassments, and the future prospects of the Arkansas Industrial University and its Board of Trustees, and shall but occasionally volunteer such further remarks as I may deem necessary to elucidate obscure points or to connect fragments into a whole. I shall take the further liberty of pruning the ordinary routine of business of the Board of Trustees as recorded, of all unnecessary or irrelevant matter to this report, and to attempt to couch the proceedings, if possible, in very concise language, discarding all verbiage in fact, but retaining the gist of the proceedings and acts of said board.

ECONOMY.

But yet, before I proceed to the details of the acts of the Board of Trustees, as shown by the record, I am tempted to reiterate the assertion I ventured to make in my preliminary report, or rather a short synopsis of the main events only of the organization and progress of this University to the late State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. Thomas Smith, namely: that the very limited funds at the disposal of the Board of Trustees for the location, organization and maintenance of the Arkansas Industrial University were at all times husbanded with the greatest regard to economy, and the more especially so when it became apparent, as the following pages will shew, that, owing to the refusal of the Honorable Secretary of the Interior to issue the college land scrip to which this state was entitled, the only resource at the command of the Board with which to defray all necessary expenditures was the appropriation of the state, amounting to fifty thousand (\$50,000) dollars in state scrip, which realized in currency, as shown by the report of the treasurer hereinafter, much less than their face value, and not exceeding say thirty-five thousand dollars in currency. The following pages will show how said money was expended. The meetings of the Board of Trustees would probably have been more frequent if the exchequer of the University had been more plethoric, but owing to the great depreciation in the value of our state scrip and the happy selection of the Executive Committee of the Board, it was deemed unnecessary and vastly more economical to meet less frequently than otherwise would have been the case.

LOCATION OF UNIVERSITY.

I would furthermore remark that the location of the University site and farm is one of the most beautiful in the entire state, and though the county of Washington, where pure and invigorating air is vouchsafed to man; where the crystal waters gush bubbling from mother earth in thousands of springs; where miasmas and epidemics are unknown except from hearsay; where the finest of fruits and vegetables, second only to those of California, grow in the greatest abundance; where the fields resemble gardens and the gardens what we conceive Eden to have been in the antediluvian period; has untold numbers of favorite elevations and sites for the location and establishment of public institutions on a grand scale; yet I venture the assertion that nowhere in said county—or, for that matter, in any other part of this state—could be found a lovelier elevation, or a lovelier grove of graceful oaks, or a more commanding view, or, in fine, a spot better suited and adapted for the purposes designated than the one chosen for said University site and farm.

FACULTY AND SCHOOLS.

It is unnecessary for me to make mention of any portion relating to the faculty or the schools of the University proper, the Normal Department or the Preparatory Department therein, for the simple reason that anything I could say would be entirely superfluous, as the able and exhaustive reports of the

executive committee hereinafter given leave nothing unsaid that is worth knowing in relation to the above-named matters.

UNIVERSITY FARM.

The University farm, owing to inexperience in the management no doubt, or probably to a want of time to thoroughly prepare the grounds and to produce a high state of cultivation, or may be to other causes to me as yet unknown, did not prove remunerative to the University funds, but on the contrary was a source of considerable expense to the institution, but as the motto "practice makes perfect," applied in this case, may possibly be correct, we hope for a better state of facts the ensuing autumn, and hope the next annual report will show said farm at least self-sustaining.

BENEFICIARIES.

The number of beneficiaries appointed, as reported to my office and as shown by the list of their names in another part of this report, is one hundred and six, of whom but sixty-six attended at the University. The whole number enrolled in the different departments of the institution for the scholastic year ending July 3, 1873, was two hundred and thirty-two, of whom there were in the Freshman class of the University sixteen, in the Normal Department fifteen, and in the Preparatory Department two hundred and one.

LIBRARY.

The library of the institution has just been established, and contains only as yet one hundred and thirty-seven volumes, but will speedily be augmented from funds at the disposal of the Board of Trustees for that purpose.

FINANCES.

Aside from the treasurer's exhibit of debits and credits, the following sum was drawn on the treasurer and auditor of state and paid in State scrip—to-wit:

For traveling expenses of Board of Trustees to and from the places of meeting, per diem.....	
For plans and specifications for new University building.....	
For expenses incidental to location and organization of the institution.....	
For office furniture, books, stationery, etc.....	\$7,880 40

SALE OF LAND SCRIP.

The following will show what amount of United States currency has thus far been received by the state treasurer and financial agent on account of the sale of college land scrip—to-wit: The sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000)—the remainder being eighty-five thousand dollars (\$85,000)—due on the sale

of said scrip, must be paid by the twenty-third day of September, 1873, under and by virtue of the terms of the contract, as shown by the following—viz: The Merchants' national bank of Cleveland, Ohio, is the depository of said scrip, and turns over to Mr. Lewis, the purchaser, a corresponding number of acres for the amount of money deposited by him in said bank to the credit of our state treasurer and financial agent for the use of this University—all of said college scrip to be paid for within one year from the date of the execution of the contract, to-wit: September 23, 1873.

APPARATUS.

The amount, value, etc., of the apparatus in use in the different departments of the University I am unable to give, having received no special report thereon, although I know that sufficient apparatus for the temporary buildings now in use is on hand, all of which will be replaced by first-class ones as soon as the permanent building is ready for occupancy.

MINERAL AND GEOLOGICAL CABINET.

The institution being yet in its infancy, the collection of mineral specimens in the museum of the University is as yet rather small, but is being increased as rapidly as possible, and gives earnest of being not only very interesting but also highly instructive ere long.

HORTICULTURE.

The collection of flowers and flowering shrubs is all that, to my knowledge, has been accomplished in this particular branch, but I am unable to say anything regarding the varieties or to what extent they are cultivated.

ORCHARD.

The orchard comprises upwards of four acres and contains the finest varieties of apples, peaches, cherries, pears, etc., and is, in favorable seasons, quite productive and a source of considerable profit. Said orchard will be enlarged and improved as fast and as soon as the funds of the University will permit this to be done.

FENCING.

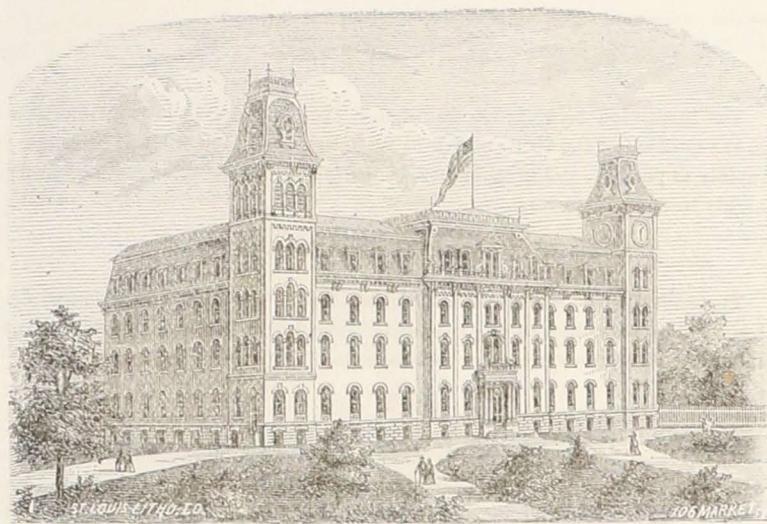
Since the state, for the use of the Industrial University, has acquired the said farm, improvements have been continually made, chief of which have been extensive répairs of old and the construction of new fences around the farm and the University buildings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Much has been effected in adding to the value and to the beauty of the University farm, by improving the old and constructing new avenues of approach

to the buildings; but much remains and will be done in this line to improve and beautify said farm.

A few days before the adjournment of the General Assembly, said body passed a supplemental bill to the act approved March 27, 1871, for the location, organization and maintenance of the Arkansas Industrial University, with a Normal Department, which provides for an additional Normal college, to be established under the control of the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University, in a county *east, southeast or south* of the county of Pulaski, in this State. (See chapter Digest, p. —.) The Board of Trustees will, no doubt, with alacrity and all possible dispatch, locate, organize and firmly establish said branch Normal college; and the approaching autumn will, I hope, open said branch college to the public, though it be for the present only in temporary buildings procured for that purpose.



THE NEW UNIVERSITY BUILDING.

On the fourth day of July last, the Board of Trustees awarded the contract for the construction of the main and permanent University building (see cut), which is to be completed on or before the first day of September, 1875. Said building will have a frontage of 214 feet, the wings extending back 122 feet. It will be five stories high (basement and mansard inclusive), of modern construction, with towers, respectively about 118 and 110 feet high, at each end in front. Materials used—brick, stone and iron; to be heated with warm air and Ruttan ventilation. The building, when completed, will accommodate about seven hundred students, besides ample office room for the faculty and officers of the institution.

THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

Began on the first and continued till the third day of July, 1873, both inclusive, in presence of the full Board of Trustees, and were of a highly entertaining, instructive and satisfactory character. A vast audience of ladies and gentlemen, from near and far, were constantly in attendance, and expressed themselves unanimously as very favorably impressed with the success of the institution as an educational establishment of a very high order. I venture the assertion that all opposition or prejudice heretofore existing against this institution is now completely vanquished and turned into admiration and support in its favor.

To particularize the best teachers where *all* did so well would be a work of supererogation. Suffice it, then, to say that the entire faculty did their best to give satisfaction not only to the Board of Trustees, but, what is of the utmost consequence, to the students under their charge, and they proved themselves to be the "right persons in the right places."

The higher classes of students in French, Latin, mathematics, geography, history and botany proved themselves adepts, reflecting credit on their several tutors, and on themselves as persevering students.

If nothing occurs to mar the future prospects of the institution, it will in **very** few years, in point of magnitude and success, take front rank with the best educational institutions of similar kind in this country; and I may well say even now that the good people of this State have reason to be proud of their **ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY, WITH A NORMAL DEPARTMENT THEREIN.**

DOCUMENTARY REPORT.

LITTLE ROCK, September 18, 1871.

This being the day fixed by the General Assembly in an act entitled "An act for the location, organization and maintenance of an Industrial University, with a Normal Department therein," all the trustees appointed under and by virtue of said act met at 10 o'clock a. m., in the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in this city.

The roll-call showed as present—

Hon. THOMAS SMITH, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and President *ex-officio* of the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University;

Trustees JOHN E. BENNETT,

M. A. COHN,

P. H. YOUNG,

A. S. PRATHER,

H. C. C. BOTEFUHR,

Trustees JOHN N. SARBER,

A. W. BISHOP,

E. J. SEARLE,

H. A. MILLEN, and

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

Trustee Bishop was appointed Secretary *pro tempore*.

The congressional act approved July 2, 1862, and acts supplemental thereto, donating land to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, and the act of the General Assembly of this State, approved March 27, 1871, entitled "An act for the location of the Arkansas Industrial University, with a Normal Department therein," were read for the information of the Board.

The oath of office was administered to all the members of the Board of Trustees by Hon. John E. Bennett, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, and to said gen-

tleman in his turn by Hon. E. J. Searle, also an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of this State.

The press and all persons interested in educational matters were cordially invited to be present at all meetings of this Board.

Trustee M. A. Cohn was chosen by acclamation as the Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

The election of a Treasurer was postponed for the present.

Bids and offers of donations of money, lands and bonds, to induce the location of the Arkansas Industrial University to those several points, were received and found to be from Washington county, the town of Batesville, in Independence county, and Mr. S. H. Nieman, of Pulaski county, all in this State.

A committee, consisting of Trustees Bennett, Prather and Millen, was appointed, to whom were referred all communications in reference to bids and donations for locating the University, with instructions to report as soon as possible.

A committee, consisting of Trustees Cohn, Searle and Clayton, was appointed to ascertain the expediency of forming this Board into a corporate body, and, if found expedient so to do, to report articles of association for the consideration of this Board.

The Secretary was instructed to furnish the city press with the proceedings of this Board.

The Secretary was also authorized to purchase necessary books and stationery for his office.

Trustees Bennett, Searle and Sarber were appointed a committee to ascertain the expediency of procuring a more convenient and larger room for the meetings of this Board.

Adjourned to 4 o'clock p. m., same day.

AFTER THE RECESS.

Present—

The President and full board.

Trustee Bennett, from committee on procuring another room if deemed expedient, reported as follows:

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., September 17, 1871.

Hon. Thomas Smith, President, etc.:

We, the undersigned, a committee appointed by you for the purpose of procuring a suitable room where this board can hold their session, beg leave to state that, through the kindness and courtesy of Colonel W. S. Oliver, sheriff of Pulaski county, we have obtained the supreme court room, and would recommend that this board occupy the same.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN E. BENNETT.

The above report was adopted and the committee discharged.

Trustee Bennett, from committee on bids and donations, presented the following report, to-wit:

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., September 17, 1871.

Hon. Thomas Smith, President of Board of Trustees of Arkansas Industrial University:

We, the undersigned, a committee appointed for the purpose of arranging and classifying various bids and proposals for the location of the Arkansas Industrial University, under the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the location, organization and maintenance of the Arkansas Industrial University, with a Normal department therein," beg leave to report that we have examined the various proposals, and find that there is but one county bidding for said University location, to-wit: Washington, which county has voted, through an order of its county court, one hundred thousand dollars in thirty-year bonds, bearing eight per cent. interest.

The town of Fayetteville, situated in the same county, has voted, almost unanimously, thirty thousand dollars in eight per cent. thirty-year bonds.

The following-named citizens of Washington county offer the following donations, conditioned upon the location of the University being made anywhere in that county:

The Hon. David Walker, two hundred and eighty acres of land, accompanied by deed of same.

The Hon. Lafayette Gregg, one hundred and twenty acres of land, accompanied by deed of same.

The Hon. William A. Britton, twenty acres of land, accompanied by deed of same.

The following-named citizens of Washington county offer the following donations, conditioned that the said University shall be located in Prairie Grove Valley of said county:

NAME.	AMOUNT OF DONATION.	
	Acres of Land.	Money.
Colonel William Wilson.....	360
R. J. West.....	100
Hardy Warren	80
A. Borden.....	58
Colonel Lake	63	\$500
S. P. Pitman	40
W. H. Gillis.....	25
Dr. Rogers	40
Moses Rollins.....		100
Mr. McDuff		250
Robert Irons.....	40
Dr. Smith		1,000
W. H. Rhea		1,000
John Mock		1,000
Henry Luck		500
J. W. Smith		150
E. M. Fields.....		500
J. S. Neal	20	500
—— Mitchell		500
Captain S. L. Marr.....	40
David Maberry, Sr		250
David Maberry, Jr		250
—— Helms.....		250
John Maxwell		250
Frank Rogers.....		100

James H. Huckleberry, \$250, improperly left out of report by oversight.

H. A. MILLEN,

Secretary of Committee.

These money donations to be paid in semi-annual installments, in thirty years or less, with eight per cent. interest, secured by real estate.

RECAPITULATION.

Amount in cash.....	\$137,100
Amount in lands with deeds, acres.....	440
Amount in lands without deeds, acres.....	886

The city of Batesville, county of Independence, also voted to subscribe \$50,000, conditioned upon the location of the State Industrial University at the city aforesaid.

S. H. Nieman, a citizen of Pulaski county, offered as a donation for the loca-

tion of the Industrial University one hundred and sixty acres of land three miles west of Jackson Springs, in said county.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN E. BENNETT, Chairman,
A. S. PRATHER,
H. A. MILLEN.

The above report was received and the committee discharged.

Trustee Cohn, from committee on incorporation, presented the following report, to-wit:

To the Honorable President and Board of Trustees of the Industrial University of Arkansas:

We the subscribers, your committee appointed to report on the expediency of forming your honorable body into a corporate association, beg leave to report that they have had the subject under consideration, and express it as their deliberate opinion that by the formation of such an association much good may be effected, complications easier avoided, and no harm can ensue that we are cognizant of.

In view of the above facts we recommend that this board form itself into a corporate body as the laws of this state direct.

Respectfully,

M. A. COHN, Chairman,
(For the Committee.)

The above report was adopted,

And,

The committee again directed to prepare without delay articles of association and to present them to this board for their approval or otherwise.

The location of the Arkansas Industrial University was made the special order for to-morrow, after the regular routine of the morning business is disposed of.

A committee, consisting of Trustees Clayton, Bennett and Searle, was appointed to report, if possible, the nature and legality of the bids, as well as the solvency of the bidders, and to report as soon as possible.

The Board adjourned to 10 o'clock a. m. on to-morrow.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1871.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—The president, Hon. Thomas Smith,
And Trustees Bennett, Cohn, Young, Prather, Botefuhr,
Sarber, Bishop, Searle, Millen and Clayton.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Trustee Clayton, from committee on ascertaining the nature
and legality of bids and solvency of bidders, reported as
follows:

To the President and Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University, etc.:

Your committee, to whom was intrusted the investigation as to the nature and legality of the several bids made, etc., and the solvency of the parties making them, for the location of the Arkansas Industrial University, etc., having performed said duty so far as they could with the information legitimately before them, respectfully present the following report:

We have examined the transcript, under the hand and seal of the Washington county clerk, of the records of the Washington county court in relation to the bid offered by the said Washington county, and we are of opinion that the law has been in every particular complied with, as evidenced by said transcript, so far as said bid is concerned.

We have also carefully examined the abstract, from the clerk's office of Washington county, under the hand and seal of the clerk of said county, of the proceedings of the town of Fayetteville by which the bid was effected by said town. Said abstract contains a vote of the corporation of the town of Fayetteville, but does not show that the corporation of Fayetteville complied with the law authorizing such election to be held, in this, that it does not set forth who the corporate authorities of the town were, or that they met upon the day designated by law, or that they acted upon the petition of fifty or more voters of said corporation in ordering the election, or that proper notices were given for the election in said corporation. We have deemed it our duty simply to point out said defects, without expressing our opinion as to whether or not said defects would invalidate said bid.

In relation to the private bids in Washington county, we find that there has been no record made of them in the clerk's office of said county, as required by law, with the exception of that made by James H. Huckleberry. Had the law been complied with in this regard, we had no means of ascertaining the solvency of the parties making the bids or the validity of the titles of the lands donated.

Your committee would say, in relation to the bid offered by the town of Batesville, that we have no evidence that any such bid was made by the corporate authorities of said town, except an abstract of votes cast on the 7th day of Au-

gust, 1871, within the corporation of said town, filed over the hand and seal of the clerk of Independence county. And this your committee does not deem to be sufficient to establish the validity or solvency of said bid under the provisions of the law authorizing it to be made.

As to the bid offered by S. H. Nieman, of Pulaski county, your committee has not examined the records of Pulaski county as to the title of said land, nor as to whether said bid has been recorded, as required by law.

In conclusion, your committee are of opinion that the law creating this board contemplates that such times and such means should be taken and used as will ascertain the solvency of bidders, their indebtedness, and other matters affecting the availability of the sums offered, their cash value, etc., etc., before a location can be made based upon such bids. Your committee beg leave to state that they cannot report with any degree of accuracy as to these matters, nor do we deem that any committee could do so without visiting the localities in which said bids are offered. We would, therefore, recommend that before any location of said University is made that a committee of three be appointed, whose duty it shall be to go to Washington and Independence counties and ascertain the full status of all offers, whether by public or private donations, and report their action at some future day, to be named by this board.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Chairman, etc.

After a lengthy and interesting discussion, the above report was unanimously adopted.

Trustees Searle, Bennett and Bishop were, in accordance with the recommendation in the above report, appointed a committee to visit in person the different localities which bid and offer donations to induce the location of the University in their several localities.

The following resolution was next presented and unanimously adopted, to wit.:

Trustee Bennett moved as follows:

Resolved, That in the discharge of the duties devolving upon the committee, upon the legality of bids, they are not to take into consideration any bids or donations not referred to them by order of the board.

Amended by Trustee Clayton:

"And that the chairman and secretary of this board be instructed to forward to said committee, as soon as possible, all bids of private individuals that may be received by them during the recess of this board."

Amendment accepted by mover.

General Brayman—a gentleman of much experience in educational matters, and a friend and enthusiastic laborer in the vast and laborious field of education—being present, was respectfully requested to address this Board as to his experience regarding the success of the Agricultural College of Illinois and other States.

General Brayman, in response to said invitation, addressed the Board eloquently on his experience in educational matters in general, and the Agricultural College of Illinois particularly, for some time.

After which,

The Board of Trustees passed, unanimously, a vote of thanks to that gentleman for his able and eloquent address to the Board.

Trustee Cohn, from Committee on Articles of Association, made verbal report of progress in said matter, and asked for further time to prepare said articles.

Further time was granted, until the next meeting of this Board.

Hon. Liberty Bartlett, of Pulaski county, Arkansas, presented a communication offering lots and land in the town of Bartlett in said county, as a donation to the University, on condition that the University be located there.

Received and referred to Committee on Investigating Bids.

A telegram from Batesville, Independence county, Arkansas, offering additional lands to induce the location of the University to be made in said town, was received,

And,

Referred to the Investigating Committee of Bids.

Recess till 3 p.m. same day.

AFTER THE RECESS.

Full Board present.

Invitation from Hon. Liberty Bartlett to visit the town of Bartlett was received.

And,

Referred to the Investigating Committee, with instructions to report speedily if possible.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That when the Board adjourns this day, it be to meet again on the twelfth day of October, 1871, at the same place.

The Investigating Committee reported favorably on the invitation of Hon. Liberty Bartlett to visit his town of Bartlett, and recommended that this Board accept said invitation and proceed to said town as a body.

Adopted unanimously.

The Secretary of this Board was instructed to rent an office for his use at reasonable terms.

A committee—consisting of Trustees Millen, Young and Sarber—was appointed for the purpose of proceeding to the States of Illinois and Michigan to inspect all matters connected with the agricultural colleges of said States that would be of any benefit to this Board in establishing the Arkansas Industrial University and carrying on the same successfully, and to note all the minutia of the rules, etc., of said institutions, and such other matters as may seem worthy the attention of this committee, and to report fully thereon to this Board upon its reassembling in October next.

The Secretary of this Board was instructed to prepare a proper form of voucher, and have it printed for the use of the members of this Board.

Board adjourned to October 12, 1871.

OCTOBER 12, 1871.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—

Hon. Thos. Smith, President;

Trustees Young, Prather, Clayton and Cohn.

No quorum appearing,

The Board adjourned till 10 o'clock a.m. on to-morrow.

OCTOBER 13, 1871.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—

Hon. Thos. Smith, President;

Trustees Young, Prather, Clayton and Cohn.

No quorum appearing,

The Board adjourned till 10 o'clock a.m. on to-morrow.

OCTOBER 14, 1871.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—

Hon. Thos. Smith, President;

Trustees Clayton, Young, Prather and Cohn.

No quorum as yet appearing, owing to unexpected delay in the arrival here of the several Committees of this Board,

A further adjournment was had till the sixteenth instant at 10 o'clock a.m.

OCTOBER, 16, 1872.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—

The President, Hon. Thos. Smith ;

Trustees Bennett, Cohn, Prather, Botefuhr, Bishop, Searle, Young and Clayton.

Absent—

Trustees Sarber and Millen.

Minutes of four previous meetings read and approved.

The Secretary of this Board read correspondence of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the United States and himself in reference to the time within which this State must have, at least, one college in operation, in order to secure the college land scrip, under the act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and it was found that the twelfth day of February, 1872, would be the last available day for the above purpose.

Said correspondence was received and ordered to be filed.

Trustee Young, on behalf of the committee to visit Illinois and Michigan for the aim and purposes hereinbefore set forth reported as follows—to-wit :

REPORT

Of the Committee appointed for the purpose of visiting the Agricultural and Industrial Universities of Illinois and Michigan, to inquire into the method of conducting and discipline of the same ; also, to secure architectural plans, specifications, etc., of buildings ; also,

Communications from Officers of the Colleges of the above-named States.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., October 2, 1871.

HON. THOS. SMITH, *Superintendent of Public Instruction and ex-officio President Board of Trustees Arkansas Industrial University, Little Rock, Ark.:*

SIR: Your committee appointed to visit the Agricultural and Industrial Universities of Illinois and Michigan, for the purpose of obtaining information relative to organization, methods of conducting—including discipline of the

same, architectural plans of buildings, maintenance, and general results achieved—with such practical suggestions as could be obtained to assist in the duties incumbent upon us by virtue of our office in the establishment of a similar institution in our State, beg leave to submit the following report:

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY,

Was located at Urbana, Champaign county, in the year 1867, and in the March following was opened for students, and on the first day of the same month with formal inauguration exercises. For a brief and concise history of the institution from its inception, we would refer you to its fourth annual circular, a copy of which is herewith presented. The building at present used for the University proper was a part of the donation made by the county to secure the location of the institution, but has been found wholly inadequate for the purpose designed by the Legislature in the passage of the law providing for its location, therefore new University buildings are in process of erection. Plans and specifications—with cost of construction—marked A are herewith presented for your information, to which your special attention is invited.

The new University buildings will differ from the old in this essential feature: Dormitories for students are entirely discarded from the main building, which is designed to be used exclusively for University purposes.

Having carefully considered the adaptation of our means to the end sought to be accomplished, we would earnestly but respectfully recommend the above referred to plans for adoption; as not only can the plans and specifications be materially reduced to suit the lessened demands of our State and our finances, without diminishing the general utility of the buildings or marring the symmetrical proportions, but if deemed advisable the main University building and one wing can be at once erected, leaving the erection of the other to such subsequent period as the exigencies of the institution may require.

DORMITORIES.

The practical experience of the faculty having demonstrated that to have dormitories in the main building is prejudicial to the best interests of the University, the board of trustees, at the suggestion of the faculty, have under consideration a plan for the erection of separate buildings to be used exclusively for dormitories, plans and specifications of which, marked "B," are herewith presented.

As the question of board and rooms for students will be a matter of vital importance in the economy of our contemplated University, your committee would recommend to your careful examination the plans and specifications above referred to, which your committee have no hesitation in recommending for adoption, for many reasons, prominent among which are the following:

First—Separate buildings on the above plan, capable of accommodating sixteen pupils, can be erected at a cost not exceeding \$800 each.

Second—Such buildings, in harmony of style one with another and with the

general plan of the University buildings, can be speedily constructed, and multiplied as fast as the necessities of the institution may demand, thus obviating, with our present limited appropriation, the necessity for a large outlay of money for the erection of one large and necessarily more expensive building for dormitory purposes.

Third—By the adoption of the plan of separate dormitory buildings, the State can be (if deemed advisable) wholly reimbursed the expense of construction of the buildings in a few years, from the rent of rooms to pupils at scarcely above nominal rates, which, permit us to observe, would be in entire harmony with the proposed conduct of the Illinois university in this particular. For example, the building to cost say \$800:

Ten per cent. interest on the amount.....	\$80 00
To keep buildings in repair, five per cent.....	40 00
	<hr/> \$120 00

Which, as a legitimate expense for students to meet, would amount to \$7 50 for each of the sixteen occupying a building per annum, or 62½ cents per month; and it is obvious that a slight increase on the above rates would afford quite a respectable sum to be applied to the library or other fund of the University.

Fourth—It will afford greater security for life and property from fire.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

For details relative to this department, we would refer you to the fourth annual circular of the institution, with plans and specifications herewith presented. This department, when completed on the proposed plans, will be very thorough and efficient, and cannot fail to prove interesting to the visitor, as well as a special source of pride not only to the Faculty and Board of Trustees of the institution, but to the masses of the people of the great commonwealth, so lavish of her resources in giving organized direction to the upbuilding and fostering of the mechanic arts and sciences. The machinery and apparatus used in this department, together with plans and specifications of buildings, has been almost entirely accomplished by student labor, and notwithstanding some disadvantages under which this department has heretofore labored, it has been almost self-sustaining; and we are assured by the Regent of the University that when the new building shall have been completed, and work-shops in full operation, it will be entirely self-sustaining, which, however, will be largely due to the fact that the University is located in the midst of rich local surroundings, with railroad connections with every portion of the country. To what extent this particular consideration should influence our action in determining the final location of our institute is for us to carefully consider and determine.

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Is quite an important feature of the University, for the details of which we would refer you to the fourth annual circular of the institution; and your com-

mittee do not feel competent to make any suggestions throwing additional light upon the subject.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Owing to a misapprehension on the part of many in regard to the object of the Agricultural Department of the institution, we feel it our duty to reproduce the following extract from the circular above referred to, which sets forth the subject in clear and concise language within the comprehension of all:

"The aim of this school is to educate scientific agriculturists. The frequency with which this aim is misunderstood by the community at large demands that it shall be carefully explained—many looking upon agriculture as consisting merely in the manual work of plowing, planting, cultivating and harvesting, and in the care of stock, ridiculing the idea of teaching these arts in a college. The practical farmer, who has spent his life in farm labor, laughs at the notion of sending his son to learn these from a set of scientific professors. But all of this implies a gross misunderstanding of the real object of agricultural sciences. It is not to teach *how* to plow, but the reason *for* plowing at all—to teach the composition and nature of soil, the philosophy of plowing, of manures, and the adaptation of the different soils to different crops and cultures. It is not to teach *how* to feed, but to show the composition, action and value of the several kinds of food, and the laws of feeding, fattening, and healthful growth. In short, it is the aim of the true agricultural college to enable the farmer to understand thoroughly and profoundly all that men can know about soil and seeds, plants and animals, and the influences of light, heat and moisture on his fields, his crops, and his stock, so that he may both understand the reason of the processes he uses, and may intelligently work for the improvement of these processes. **NOT 'BOOK FARMING,'** but a knowledge of the real nature of all true farming—of the great natural laws of the farm, and of all its phenomena—this is the true aim of agricultural education. And when it is recollect that agriculture involves the principles of a larger number of sciences than any other human employment or profession, it will not be regarded as an unfit end of a sound collegiate training. The instruction unites, as far as possible, theory and practice—theory explaining practice, and practice illustrating and enforcing theory."

We would recommend that the

AGRICULTURAL FARM

Do not exceed one hundred and sixty acres, exclusive of the institute grounds proper. This quantity of land is deemed by your committee sufficient for experimental farming; and a larger quantity nominally under cultivation would only prove, for a term of years at least, a source of embarrassment and expense, without any practical advantage to be derived therefrom.

The next question that suggested itself to your committee was: *Will experimental farming pay?* The experience of the faculty of the Illinois University

is that, with proper management, it will pay. The farm in connection with the Industrial University of Illinois is managed by a practical and experienced farmer, at a minimum salary of sixty dollars per month, with a salary of forty dollars per month additional contingent upon the farm products being sufficient to meet this additional expense. This feature commends itself to the best judgment of your committee, and therefore we would recommend its adoption.

We now come to the subject of

DISCIPLINE.

The theory of the Illinois University is that the students are capable of self-government; therefore, in putting this theory into practical operation, they are thrown entirely upon their personal honors, electing an adjutant for the University, for each session, and a sergeant for each detachment or squad. The sergeants make daily reports to the adjutant, who in turn reports to the Regent. This system has been found to work admirably, the students readily submitting themselves to necessary discipline, and usually performing all duties incumbent upon them cheerfully. It has been found necessary to expel very few students for misconduct.

LABOR CLASSES.

The old system of compulsory labor, having been found to work badly, has been abandoned, and a system of remunerated labor substituted—students receiving from two to twelve cents per hour, according to their several capacities. The maximum limit of daily labor is four hours—two in the morning and two in the evening, thus not interfering with their other studies—and whilst the system of labor is not compulsory, yet the Regent very confidently expressed the opinion that he could take his entire school into the field to labor.

We would recommend the adoption of the above system of discipline.

CO-EDUCATION OF THE SEXES.

This system has been adopted by the Industrial University of Illinois for the past two years. At the outset, however, this system incurred great opposition, but we are happy to state that all obstacles have been overcome, and your committee would most earnestly recommend its adoption in our University.

MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Was located at Lansing in the year 1857. We found it to be almost exclusively agricultural in its character. There are but two chairs in the faculty not directly connected with the agricultural sciences, to-wit: mental philosophy, logic and English literature. The course of studies in these, as well as in many other particulars, differs from those pursued at the Illinois University, students having no freedom of choice of same. It being compulsory for each to take a full and complete agricultural course, none are exempt from field labor on the experimental farm, which must be three hours per day for each student, unless

excused for cause, Saturdays excepted. Compensation for students' labor is from one to seven and a half cents per hour, according to capacity. Those making known on the day previous a desire to labor on Saturday can do so at the following rates of compensation: Students who on other days receive six cents and under receive the same compensation per hour for labor on Saturdays, and those receiving the maximum of wages paid on other days receive twelve and a half cents per hour for labor on Saturdays. Time lost by students during the five days of the week, except in case of sickness, is required to be made up on Saturdays, at the same rates of compensation as received during the five days. We also find that

DORMITORIES, BOARD AND WASHING

Are provided for the students, they reimbursing the state at the following rates: Rent of dormitory, including bedstead and stove, four dollars per annum; board and fuel per week, two dollars and sixty cents; washing, per dozen, forty-two cents. The compensation of labor of students is applied as a credit in liquidation of their bills. No profits are realized by the state on the board, washing, etc., for students, it being the aim to furnish everything at exact cost.

PAYMENTS REQUIRED IN ADVANCE.

A student upon entering college is required to make the following payments:

Matriculation fee (paid once)	\$5 00
Incidentals	3 25
Room rent.....	1 00
Advance on board	20 00

	\$29 25

Tuition of students from other States per term is \$10; tuition of residents of the State is free. Books will cost on an average \$50 per year.

For particulars of the workings of this institution see advanced copy of catalogue for the year 1871, kindly furnished your committee by President L. C. Abbott. Before leaving this subject we wish to call your attention to the admirable arrangement of the institution for the board, care and comfort of the students. We have applied to President Abbott for plans and specifications of the same, and they will be forwarded to you.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMING

Has been carried on quite extensively, and has proved very remunerative and successful, for details of which see reports herewith presented.

STOCK RAISING.

The College has also been successful. The stock of fine blooded bulls and cows raised upon the farm is quite large and the quality probably as fine as can

be found at any other similar institution in the country. At the proper time we can be supplied from this institution upon as fair terms as can be got elsewhere.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Seems to have been almost entirely ignored in this institution, and no

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Has been organized.

THE DISCIPLINE

Of the College is very mild, and in some of its features it seems to your committee to be very defective. For instance: out of study and labor hours students are not required to be in their rooms or to render an account for absence therefrom. We were informed by the President that the general behavior of the students is excellent, and that it has been found necessary to expel but very few for bad or immoral conduct; yet the mystery to your committee is, how evidence of bad conduct on the part of students can be obtained in the absence of a recognized system of government. Therefore, under this head, we have no recommendations to make other than those made touching the government of the Illinois University.

RECAPITULATION.

We find the agricultural features of the Michigan College, with especial reference to experimental farming, superior in combining *theory and practice* to that of the Illinois University, and by happily combining the best features of both institutions as regards dormitories, board and care of students, we will have, in the opinion of your committee, struck the desired mean. We have now laid before you both plans in regard to the labor of students, viz: The voluntary and involuntary systems, and as to which is the better plan, considering our condition and surroundings, is for the Board, after a patient and careful consideration of the subject, to determine.

NORMAL COLLEGE AT NORMAL, ILLINOIS.

Students are admitted upon competitive examination by County Superintendents, two from each county and one for each representative district; others may be admitted by the President at his discretion. The College is divided into two departments, the primary and the model school, the latter embracing the practical drill of teachers in the school-room. Students from other States received in the model school upon payment of tuition. Students received either from the State or other States are required to enter into a written obligation to teach in public schools for at least five years after they shall have graduated.

No dormitories or board are provided for students. Course of studies extends through four years, yet some are graduated who have had experience as teachers

and whose qualifications on their admission justifies it in a shorter period of time.

H. A. MILLEN,
P. H. YOUNG,
JOHN N. SARBER,
Committee.

CO-EDUCATION OF THE SEXES.

Although there was considerable difference of opinion in the Board of Trustees as to the expediency of educating the young men and women of our State together, and although no proper dormitories or special industrial training can yet be furnished to young ladies, still, in view of the general demand on the part of the people and perhaps from the fact that there exists no legal right to exclude them, the young women of the State began attendance at the fall term of 1870, and have been represented in the University ever since. Their attendance in the academic year 1870-71 amounted to twenty-four; and the number now in the University (October, 1871) is about forty. Most of the young ladies are from the adjoining towns and board at their own homes. Their studies thus far are largely those of the college of literature, science and art, especially English literature, mathematics and the German and French languages. About one-quarter of their number are engaged in the study of chemistry, and four in laboratory practice. Over one-half of the whole number take lessons in free hand drawing.

There has been no development as yet of special studies for young ladies, but a number are in contemplation which will be undoubtedly of advantage. Wood engraving furnishes a fitting and profitable employment for women. Chemistry in its application to household arts opens a wide field of profitable study to the future housekeepers of our State. These and many other studies will be needed as the University enlarges its fields of labor.

As to the reciprocal influence exerted upon one another by the sexes thus educated in common a reference to the proceedings of a convention of industrial educators, just held in Chicago, reported in full in the Prairie Farmer of September 9, 1871, and in subsequent numbers, will give the experience not only of the Illinois but of the Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota and other institutions. The sum of the evidence appears to be that the students of both sexes are more easily controlled when both sexes are educated together, and that improprieties of demeanor and scandals are not more frequent than in institutions limited to one of the sexes.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The College of Agriculture includes (1) the School of Agriculture, and (2) the School of Horticulture. The faculty and studies of both are named on pages 28 and 30 of the fourth annual circular, and the apparatus on pages 11 and 30.

The parts of the University farms devoted to agriculture proper may be divided as follows:

1. The Stock or Model Farm, where the domestic animals are kept, and which is cultivated primarily with a view to profit. This contains about 410 acres, and is under the charge of E. L. Lawrence, head farmer, who receives a minimum or maximum salary, according to his success.

2. The Experimental Farm, of about 75 acres, designed for the making of experiments in field culture. The Legislature in 1871 made an annual appropriation of \$3000 for the purpose of defraying the expenses of these experiments and of the annual courses of agricultural lectures and discussions.

Upon the Stock Farm a large barn, costing about \$10,000, has been erected, and a beginning made in the purchase of animals of the best breeds. A Hereford bull and heifer from Canada, a Shorthorn heifer from Illinois, and three Berkshire pigs are already purchased, and to these will be added Devon, Ayreshire, Jersey and perhaps other breeds of cattle, and ultimately all the leading breeds of domestic animals. These will be kept partly for the purpose of comparing the merits of the different breeds, partly to be used in illustration of lectures on animal husbandry, and partly for the purpose of disseminating in our State improved animals.

The Experimental Farm has first to be drained thoroughly before it can be made of the most value for experimental purposes, but meanwhile something has been done the present year in experiments of the simpler kind, among which are—

Experiments to test the variability in productiveness of plats of ground adjacent or nearly so by planting plats two rods by four with the same crop in the same manner;

Experiments with different varieties of broomcorn (one acre of each) similarly planted and cultivated;

Experiments with different root crops—ruta bagas, sugar beets, etc.—(one acre each);

Experiments with corn in hills and drills, with the view of ascertaining difference in productiveness—also, in same connection, with different distances in planting, varying from three to five feet;

Experiments with varieties of potatoes presented by the Michigan Agricultural College, about seventy-five in number;

Experiments are also being made with potatoes planted with various kinds of seed—such as large and small, whole and cut up, seed ends and butt ends, etc.;

Experiments with manures will be mainly deferred until the first-mentioned experiment testing the natural difference between the future manured plats is thoroughly made.

These are only illustrations of what has been done the present year; the next it is hoped will enable us to do far more.

MANUAL LABOR UPON THE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL GROUNDS OF THE ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

At first the labor was compulsory, three hours per day, afterward changed to two hours; for this students were paid eight cents per hour, if competent and faithful, and were permitted to work Saturday and other times, beside the regular hours, at twelve and a half cents per hour as the maximum rate. With most of the students this system of labor was popular, and a cheerful acquiescence was usually manifested, though some slighted their work when possible; but the institution was new, the majority of students were fresh from the farms and workshops, and no little moral pressure was brought to bear to make the experiment successful. As a whole, it was successful, neither was the system abandoned because of anything like failure. Without regard to this experiment, however, the trustees thought best to make labor, as studies had been, optional.

When labor became permissive, only about two-thirds of the students availed themselves of it somewhat regularly, and nearly all occasionally. The attempt was made to arrange the work for them at any hour during the day at which their studies gave them liberty, and no limit was placed upon the length of time to labor each day; neither was there any compulsion in regard to regularity of work. The pay was twelve and a half cents per hour as a maximum, and this amount was usually allowed, except in cases of evident unfaithfulness. This plan did not work well. Work could not be laid out with any certainty of its accomplishment. The necessary amount of supervision, scattered through the day as the labor was, or in want of this supervision, the bad results following, made the system an unprofitable one. Finally *labor classes*, controlled by the same rules in regard to attendance, etc., as were classes for recitations, were established, and a definite time assigned them each day; no student was obliged to enter a class, but having entered, was expected to be present each meeting. With this a closer discrimination in regard to pay was made, a committee of the faculty and foremen having the adjustment of the price per hour of each student's labor. Eight cents per hour was the nominal price, with a possible premium of four and a half cents for the most faithful and effective labor.

This is the system still followed, and is to my mind the best tried. Besides the work for pay, some work is required in the special courses where the only remuneration is the instruction received; such is the case in the horticultural line with grafting, budding, pruning, training vines, etc. Teamsters are the only laborers hired aside from students.

HORTICULTURAL INSTRUCTION.

Reference is here made to the course of study suggested in the catalogue. The professional work there indicated is by lectures and practical observation and experience on the University orchards and gardens. In these latter, an attempt is made to collect a few of all kinds of the varieties of fruits and vegeta-

bles, and besides this, a few of the best paying crops are raised for profit and to furnish the labor for students. Small fruits, asparagus, tomatoes and cabbages are prominent for the last named use.

Reference is further made to page 259 of the transactions of the Illinois Horticultural Society for the year 1870. Respectfully submitted.

T. J. BURRILL.

OBJECTIONS TO ERECTING A LARGE BUILDING FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF PUPILS.

First—Its cost is usually very large in proportion to the amount of accommodation. The desire for imposing architecture, etc., causes this.

Second—The general tendency of the age is against separating pupils, or putting large bodies together, such as must be gathered in such a building. It is beginning to be felt that it is best, both for an institution and for the pupils, that the latter board in families as soon as accommodations offer. In such a case a large and expensive building is rendered valueless.

Third—Allowing a large building to be desirable, it takes time that a new institution cannot well spare, and if such a building is filled, then the erection of a second to accommodate the increasing numbers is difficult often, and sometimes impossible financially.

To obviate these objections, and many others, it seems to me much better to erect small buildings somewhat after the accompanying outline plan. The advantages are, I think—

First—Cheapness. I would not indulge in any extra finish, but aim at simple, plain, strong and cheap edifices. They can undoubtedly be erected (supposing the college owns the land) for \$1000 or less apiece. Each will accommodate sixteen students. The usual charge per student for room rent is four dollars a term. Allowing three terms a year, and this will give \$192 income, or over nineteen per cent. for use of money.

Second—Quickness of preparation. While it will take about two years to build a large building, one of these can be built in a month or two, and thus accommodations can be increased at any time as needed.

Third—This obviates the objection to large numbers being together. Let the pupils occupying each house elect one of their number sergeant, and let them govern themselves, subject to inspection by the faculty.

Fourth—Thus by degrees a little village can be built, and wells, privies, etc., need not be multiplied.

In this way, also, in a new place, provision can be made for club boarding at little trouble or cost to the college. Let every fifth or eighth house be finished in a different way. Let the lower floor be all thrown into one room, and the upper floor finished to accommodate a small family, such as might be willing to do the cooking for students, and thus I think one of the great difficulties of new institutions may be avoided or much lessened.

I would suggest, as colleges have generally more land than is put to actual use, that to each building a small yard for a flower garden and a small vegetable

and fruit garden be attached, to be worked and cared for and enjoyed by the occupants of the houses. This would serve as a training in such pursuits, and the mutual rivalry could but be beneficial.

The minor details of such a plan, such as careful policing, grouping for landscape effect, must be left for the task and judgment of those carrying it into effect.

WM. M. BAKER.

Said report was received, and the Secretary instructed to have two hundred and fifty copies thereof printed for the use of the members of this Board.

The Board unanimously tendered a vote of thanks to the officers and faculties of the Illinois Industrial University and the Agricultural College of Michigan, as well as to the Normal College at Normal, Illinois, for kindness and attention shown to the visiting and inspecting committee of this Board on their recent trip to those places, and the Secretary was instructed to send copies hereof to said several institutions, and to have said vote of thanks included in the printed pamphlet report of said committee.

Trustee Bennett, on behalf of the committee to investigate the legality and solvency of bids and donations in Washington and other counties, presented the following full and very able report, to-wit:

To the President and Board of Trustees of the Arkansas State Industrial University:

Your committee appointed for the purpose of visiting Batesville, Fayetteville, and other points making bids and offering donations for the location of the said University, would beg leave to make the following report:

On the twentieth day of September, 1871—the day after the Board adjourned—your committee proceeded to view a tract of land offered by Hon. Liberty Bartlett, of the county of Pulaski, it being situated in section 26, of township 3 north, in range 3 west, and containing 92 acres.

The said section of land is about ten (10) miles west of the city of Little Rock, and contiguous to the line of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad company, and within the limits of the town of Bartlett, a new town that has arisen since the completion of the railroad to that point. As a building site alone, your committee could not have found, perhaps, a more eligible one. The ground is high and rolling, and land of sufficient fertility to produce all the crops necessary to be raised by an industrial institute. We also learned from

Mr. Bartlett that more land could be procured in the immediate vicinity at very moderate rates, for the use of the institution, if located at Bartlett.

Upon an examination of the title to said land, however, we found that the said Bartlett has only a color of title, in the nature of an agreement executed by certain trustees of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad company, in July, 1870, and authorized by a resolution of the Board of Directors of the said road. The articles of the said agreement are very vague and uncertain as to their intent and meaning, no money consideration being expressed in them, and no time within which the grantee is to perform, or in which a forfeiture will or can be taken. In view of these facts, and believing it to be our duty to make as full and complete a statement as possible, we addressed the following letter to James A. Martin, Esq., Secretary of the Land Department of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad company, making the inquiries therein contained:

"LITTLE ROCK, ARK., September 21, 1871.

"James A. Martin, Esq., Secretary of Land Department, Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company, Little Rock, Ark.:

"SIR—We have the honor to state that we have been appointed a committee by the Board of Trustees of the State Industrial University, to whom have been referred certain bids or offers of donations of land, for the purpose of locating said institution. Among other proposals is one from the Hon. Liberty Bartlett, of Little Rock, in which he offers to give the State, for the benefit of said institution, ninety-two acres of land, situated in section 26, in township 3 north, of range 13 west, if said Board will locate the Industrial institute on said section of land. Upon an examination of the public records of Pulaski county, we find that said Bartlett has only a color of title, in the nature of an agreement executed by certain trustees of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad company, made in July, 1870, and authorized by a resolution of the Board of Trustees of same date.

"Such articles of agreement are very vague and uncertain as to their intent and meaning, no money consideration being expressed in them, and no term within which the grantee is to perform, or in which a forfeiture will or can be taken, etc. In view of these facts, and as we as a committee are desirous of making a report to the body that we represent that will contain all the information necessary to a proper location of said institution, we respectfully ask for the following information as to the lands above described:

"First—Has the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad company the title in fee to said lands?

"Second—Did said company in good faith enter into the agreement on record in book O, No. 2, p. 391, of Pulaski county, in July, 1870, with Hon. Liberty Bartlett, and has he fully complied with all of its requirements, according to its intents and purposes, so that he has not lost any of his rights or benefits under said agreement?

"Third—Can a good and perfect title be given by the Little Rock and Fort

Smith Railroad company to said lands upon certain conditions? If so, what are the conditions?

“Fourth—Please give us any other information in relation to said lands, if within your knowledge, that will be of any benefit to us, acting as we are in a public capacity.

“An early answer to the above inquiries is very respectfully solicited.

“We have the honor to remain, your obedient servants,

“JOHN E. BENNETT,

“E. J. SEARLE,

“A. W. BISHOP,

“Committee.”

In answer to which we received the following reply:

“LAND DEPARTMENT LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH R. R. CO.,
LITTLE ROCK, ARK., September 21, 1871.

“*Judge John E. Bennett and others, Committee of the State Industrial Institute:*

“SIRS—Yours of this date is at hand, and has been duly considered.

“In reply to your query No. 1, I answer yes.

“No. 2—This office has no official information as to said agreement, further than a copy of said agreement furnished by Judge Bartlett, and he has entirely failed or neglected to comply with any of the conditions of said agreement, and has no title to said land, and said lands are liable to be sold to other parties at the option of Colonel N. S. Howe, Land Commissioner of this company.

“Third—The company has finished fifty miles of the road, and have received the patent from the United States for all the land inuring to the company for that distance, and can at any time make a good and perfect title to said lands. The conditions are that the purchaser pay the full appraised value, and receive therefor a deed in fee, with the usual warranty, from the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad company, and an entire quitclaim from the land trustees.

“Fourth—I am reliably informed that Judge Bartlett has mortgaged all the lands he claims, with the improvements, at Bartlett, to one Frazier, of California, for the sum of about \$10,000.

“Very respectfully, your obedient servant, etc.,

“JAMES A. MARTIN, Secretary.”

Your committee, on the twenty-second day of September, proceeded to Batesville, Independence county, where we arrived on the twenty-fourth, and were cordially received by a committee appointed on the part of the town.

We found, upon an examination of the records of the county, that the county court had, on the first Monday in July, 1871, made an order ordering an election to be held in said county on the first Monday in August, and submitting to the electors the question whether the county court should subscribe \$100,000 in county bonds for the location of the State Industrial University at Batesville. In accordance with said order, an election was held in fourteen out of seventeen of the election precincts of the county, and 590 votes were cast, 162 of which

were in favor of the subscription, and 428 were against the same; so the county authorities were not authorized to make the subscription.

From an examination of the records of the town of Batesville, a town duly incorporated, it appears that a meeting of the council, called by the mayor, was held July 13, 1871, based upon a petition of fifty or more voters of said town, asking that the town subscribe \$40,000 for the purpose of securing the location of the University therein. At the meeting then held, the council passed a resolution that they would subscribe \$50,000, conditioned upon the University's being located near Batesville. This proposition was submitted to the people at an election to take place on the twenty-fifth day of July, 1871; but at a subsequent meeting of the council, held on the eighteenth day of July, the time for holding the election was changed to August 7, 1871, it being the first Monday in August, the time designated by law for that purpose. At said election, as appears from an abstract of votes on file in the office of the county clerk of the said county of Independence, a copy of which is hereto appended and marked exhibit "A," there were polled 90 votes, 90 of which were in favor of such subscription and none against it.

Batesville is the county seat of Independence county. Its excellent soil, healthy climate and advantageous position on White river, here navigable by steamboats during the winter season and frequently at other seasons of the year, have combined to render it one of the most important and prosperous towns in the State. A rapid influx of immigration is fast swelling its population and increasing its trade. The surrounding country is thickly wooded with fine timber, and supplied with abundant water-power. The population of Batesville is about 1100, and made up of a hardy, thrifty, industrious, intelligent and moral people. Schools and churches are in a prosperous condition. The city is out of debt and abundantly able to pay the indebtedness that they are willing to impose upon themselves. That its inhabitants are alive to the great benefits to be derived from an institution such as your honorable Board are the trustees of, is sufficiently evident from their unanimous vote in favor of taxing themselves to the extent of \$50,000 to obtain it. Building material can be obtained in close proximity to Batesville in great abundance and at astonishingly low rates. The finest of sandstone and limestone, in blocks of any desired size, may be had for the mere quarrying. Even marble of a very superior quality can be obtained within two or three miles of the town. Brick are now sold in small quantities at from \$8 to \$10 per thousand, but in large quantities could be made at a much less expense. Yellow pine, black walnut, oak and other varieties of timber may be had to an almost endless extent, at prices varying from \$18 to \$25 a thousand. Your committee were shown a limekiln about three (3) miles east of Batesville, owned by the Hon. William Byers, where was burned lime equal, if not superior, to the Alabama or cape lime, and obtainable at a price so low as scarcely to be credited, viz.: five cents per bushel. The cost of living was, as we were informed by reliable citizens, from \$12 50 to \$18 per month.

In addition to this public subscription, we would say that several very fine sites were offered, without cost, to the Board, of all of which your committee

made a personal inspection, and have no hesitancy in saying that each one of them would make a fine site for the institution, should the Board decide to locate it in Independence county. In addition to the donations for this purpose, private subscriptions in lands and money, of the value of \$19,000 or thereabouts, have also been made, conditioned that the University is located in Independence county.

Your committee would further respectfully report that, after closing their examination at Batesville and in its vicinity, they proceeded to Fayetteville, the county seat of Washington county, where we were received by the mayor and a committee of reception.

Upon an examination of the public records of the county, we found that the county court met on the first Monday in July, 1871, and upon a petition of fifty and more of the legal voters, made an order offering a bid of \$100,000 in the bonds of said county, said bonds to be payable out of the treasury of said county, at thirty (30) years from date, and to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the treasury of the county or in the city of New York, the location of the said University to be left to the option of the Board of Trustees, but upon this condition only: that the point selected shall be within the county of Washington.

This bid was submitted to the people of said county as the law directs, on the first Monday of August, 1871, at which election quite a decided majority was had in favor of the bid or subscription. Your committee have examined all the proceedings had in relation to the said bid and election, and believe them to be legal and regular; and should the Board locate said institution within the limits of Washington county, we believe this subscription would be binding upon it. But we respectfully submit and make a part of this report an abstract of all the proceedings had in relation to the said bid and vote, on the part of the authorities of the said county, for the inspection of the Board. They are marked exhibit "B."

Washington county is situated near the northwestern corner of the State, borders on the Indian Territory, and is drained by the headwaters of the White and Illinois rivers. It has about 800 square miles, and over 15,000 inhabitants. The surface of the county is diversified, and the soil is very fertile. The productions are chiefly Indian corn, wheat, oats and potatoes; no cotton to any great extent is raised. There is no better fruit country in the world, and grapes are cultivated with great success. Cattle and swine are extensively raised and exported. The people are all of a thrifty and industrious class, and land, especially in and around the valleys of Viney and Prairie Grove and upon Cane hill, is of the most fertile kind.

Washington county is out of debt. It has a fine court-house entirely paid for, and her county obligations must be worth as much, if not more, than those of any other county in the State. In point of healthfulness we believe this county cannot be excelled. In altitude it is some 1600 feet above the level of the sea, and is not affected by the malaria peculiar to many of the bottom lands in the

State. The assessed valuation of the real and personal property in this county for the year 1871 is \$2,344,621.

In addition to the bid of this county, the city of Fayetteville, a town incorporated under the general incorporation laws of the State, has voted a subscription of \$30,000, to be paid in the bonds of the said town, in case the institution is located within two miles of the corporate line.

Fayetteville is the county seat of Washington county; has an elevated and picturesque situation; is about 200 miles from Little Rock; is the center of an active trade; has flourishing schools, two or three churches, and a population of about 1500. The assessed valuation of the real estate is \$632,000, and the town has no indebtedness. Reliable business men, among whom are the bankers (there being two banking-houses here), have no hesitation in saying that these bonds can be negotiated for at least seventy or seventy-five cents on a dollar.

Your committee were shown some very fine sites for the location of a university in and around this flourishing village.

We would also state that we had the pleasure of visiting Viney and Prairie Grove valleys, the one about eleven, the other thirteen miles from Fayetteville, in a southwesterly direction. The citizens of these valleys are fully awake to the value and importance of an agricultural college. While they have no incorporation to issue bonds, they come forward with great unanimity and offer liberally in individual liabilities if the Board will locate the institution in either one of these valleys. The cash value of their subscriptions already made is \$23,265, and they are thus no mean competitors to Fayetteville.

Building materials of all kinds can be obtained in great abundance in Washington county. Mills for the manufacture of lumber are numerous, and great quantities of superior building stone can be obtained for the quarrying. We were shown some specimens that were to be used in the erection of a bank building, that receive a polish equal to that of Italian marble. Mechanical labor is to be had at reasonable prices. Water of the best kind abounds and in full supply. Board can be obtained in the best of families at from \$15 to \$20 a month.

As to accessibility we cannot report so favorably. Washington county is situated north of the Boston mountains, and is only reached by a somewhat tedious trip by stage of 55 miles from Van Buren and 165 miles from Lewisburg. During most seasons of the year steamboats run to Van Buren, and it is reasonable to suppose, from the money expended and the work already done, that within twelve months the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad will be completed to Van Buren, from which point Fayetteville can then be reached by a daylight ride by stage.

Your committee would also say that the order and vote of the town of Fayetteville were in all things regular, as they believe; but they have thought it would be better, all things considered, and inasmuch as a spirit of active rivalry has been manifested in the county, between Viney and Prairie Grove on the one hand and Fayetteville on the other, to secure the site if located in the county, to permit these various localities to work up their donations, and here-

after investigate more thoroughly their actual or relative worth, should the Board determine to locate the University in Washington county.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN E. BENNETT,
E. J. SEARLE,
A. W. BISHOP,

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., October 16, 1871.

Committee.

The above report was received and ordered to be put on file.

Recess till $2\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock p.m. this day.

AFTER THE RECESS.

Present—

The same as in the morning.

A lengthy communication from Hon. Liberty Bartlett was received, setting forth the various advantages and reasons why his town of Bartlett should be chosen as the permanent location for the University.

Received and ordered to be placed on file.

Trustee Cohn, from committee on articles of association, presented the following report, to-wit:

To Hon. Thomas Smith, President, and Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University:

SIRS—Your committee to whom was assigned the duty of preparing articles of association, and to present them for consideration to this Board at this meeting, beg leave to report that they have had the subject under deliberate examination, and find obstacles not looked for at the outset to the present compliance of their duty, to-wit: The legislative act creating this Board of Trustees virtually confers unlimited powers on them, by virtue of said act, without creating them a body politic, but leaving the same to be done at their own option. Many things are omitted in said legislative act which should properly be provided for in articles of association, or in by-laws, rules and regulations; but, owing to this

institution being in its infancy, and our total inability to provide for all contingencies that may arise on account of our present inexperience, as well as to leave nothing undone in this matter that properly should be done, your committee are of opinion that further time should be granted them to prepare said articles of association, say until the next regular meeting of this Board.

Very respectfully submitted.

M. A. COHN, Chairman;
JOHN M. CLAYTON,
E. J. SEARLE,
Committee.

Said report was concurred in, and further time granted as therein prayed for.

Trustee Bishop stated to the Board that information had been received that the father of Trustee Clayton had departed this life,

Whereupon, as a mark of respect to the deceased and condolence to Trustee Clayton,

The Board adjourned till 10 o'clock a.m. on to-morrow.

OCTOBER 17, 1871.

Present—

Hon. Thomas Smith, President;
Trustees Bennett, Cohn, Young, Prather, Botefuhr, Bishop,
Searle and Clayton.

Absent—

Trustees Sarber and Millen.

A synopsis of the minutes was read, the proceedings of previous meeting being too voluminous to have the regular record ready.

The Board instructed the executive committee to examine all minutes when completed, and to approve them for the Board if found correct.

Trustee Bennett, from investigating committee, presented the following report:

To the President and Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University:

Your committee to whom was referred the proposition of A. P. Robinson, Esq., of land for the location of said University, situated thirty miles from Little Rock, on the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad, respectfully submit the following report:

Mr. Robinson proposes to donate one quarter of a section of land (unimproved) for the site of said institution, to be selected from one and a half sections which he owns contiguous to the station of Conway, in Conway county. Mr. Robinson represents one of the quarters of his land as affording one of the most beautiful sites for buildings to be found, partly timber, partly prairie.

As to the matters relating to this proposed donation which it is the duty of your committee to investigate, we have no means of ascertaining further than as represented by Mr. Robinson, and which appear from the papers referred to us.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN E. BENNETT,

E. J. SEARLE,

A. W. BISHOP.

Said report was received and ordered filed.

A committee, consisting of Trustees Clayton, Prather and Botefuhr, was appointed to ascertain from the Treasurer of State what steps had been taken by the State to secure the college land scrip due this State for use of the University.

The Board proceeded to the consideration of the location of the Industrial University.

Trustee Bennett offered the following resolution, viz.:

WHEREAS, The county of Washington, State of Arkansas, has, in due form of law, agreed to issue \$100,000 in thirty-year bonds of said county, for the benefit of the State Industrial University, and that we as a Board have assurances of a tangible nature that we shall receive from \$25,000 to \$30,000 more, either in Fayetteville bonds or personal security; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the bid of Washington county, Arkansas, in bonds, and the bid of Fayetteville, within said county, together with all the subscription and donation made by private individuals, is hereby accepted as a consideration in part for locating the Arkansas Industrial University within Washington county, Arkansas.

Resolved, That the Arkansas Industrial University be and the same is hereby permanently located within the limits of Washington county, Arkansas.

Trustee Cohn offered the following substitute for the above resolution, to-wit:

Resolved, That the Industrial University of Arkansas, in view of the subscription by the town of Batesville, in Independence county, as a consideration in part, and the greater facility for reaching said town, health, water, price of building materials, etc., being deemed equal, be permanently located at the town of Batesville (or adjacent thereto), in the county aforesaid.

Resolved, further, That the bid of Batesville and the private bids of individuals in Independence county are hereby accepted.

Pending the discussion on the above substitute,

Trustee Bennett moved that no selection of a location for the University be made except by a majority of a full Board.

Said motion was lost.

Trustee Searle moved to postpone the final vote on the location of the University till after recess this day.

A committee, consisting of Trustees Searle, Young and Bishop, was appointed to draw up and present a resolution for the adoption of this Board, the tenor of which should be to create an executive committee for this Board, and to define their powers.

A committee, consisting of Trustees Bennett, Botefuhr and Young, was appointed to draw up a resolution, the tenor of which should be to create a committee on buildings and grounds for this Board, and to define their powers and duties, and to present the same to this Board for their consideration.

Recess till $2\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock p.m. same day.

AFTER THE RECESS.

Present—

The same as in the morning.

The Board proceeded to the election of a Treasurer.

Trustee A. W. Bishop, being duly nominated, was elected by acclamation the Treasurer of this Board for the ensuing two years.

Trustee Bishop, from his committee, presented the following resolution, to-wit:

To the Honorable the President and Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University:

Your committee appointed to prepare a resolution providing for the creation of an executive committee beg leave to report the following, and recommend its adoption:

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees shall elect an executive committee, consisting of three (3) members, who shall meet at the seat of the University on Monday of commencement week, and six months from that date—and oftener if they shall find it necessary so to do—for the transaction of business required to be done during the vacations of the Board of Trustees. The executive committee shall possess all the powers of the Board of Trustees not delegated to other committees entrusted with special or general business, provided that they shall not revise or change the acts of the Board of Trustees, and that they shall not sell any real estate, land scrip, bonds, or other securities belonging to the University, without the consent of the Board. They shall possess full power to organize and provide for the practical operation of the various departments of the University, and can appoint sub-committees of their number for the more efficient accomplishment of these results, including the engagement of teachers, and the purchase and preparation of all things needful for the institution. They shall also regulate the rates of labor and tuition, and shall provide for the maintenance of as large a list of beneficiary students as the funds of the University will from time to time permit, and shall generally do and perform all such labors and discharge all such duties as can not be deferred or left to the annual meetings of the Board of Trustees, and are not otherwise disposed of by special or general committees as herein provided for. A majority of this committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and it shall meet, when called together by the chairman, in the same manner as special meetings of the Board of Trustees are now held. It shall keep full and accurate minutes of all its proceedings, and make a report of them through its chairman to every meeting of the Board of Trustees to which they may not previously have been reported; and this committee shall hold their office for

the term of two years and until their successors are elected, the first election hereafter to take place at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees for the year 1873. Respectfully submitted.

E. J. SEARLE,
A. W. BISHOP,
P. H. YOUNG,

Committee.

Said report was received and laid on the table, subject to call.

Trustee Bennett, on behalf of his committee, presented the following resolution, to-wit. :

To the Honorable President and Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University:

We, your committee appointed to prepare a resolution creating a Building Committee, beg leave to report the following, and recommend its adoption:

"Resolved, That this Board shall elect by ballot a Committee on Buildings and Grounds, consisting of three members of this Board, whose duty it shall be to consider and decide upon all plans, estimates and proposals for the sale or exchange, repair or improvement of the buildings or grounds belonging to the State for the use of the Arkansas Industrial University, or for the erection of buildings or fences on the same, and for their convenient division; and that all orders of the Board for improvements on buildings and grounds (except the farm) shall be under the charge and control of this committee. This committee shall have the power to secure a favorable site within the county designated for location, and to procure all necessary buildings, by rent or otherwise, in order to get the University into operation within the time provided by law, provided that said committee shall not erect any new buildings, nor make any new improvements, wherein the aggregate costs shall exceed \$1000, until after plans, specifications and estimates have been made by a practical architect, employed for that purpose, have been submitted and approved by the Building Committee, and public notice by advertisement has been made in at least four newspapers published in different parts of the State (one of which shall be at Little Rock). Said notice shall state the kind and nature of the building or improvement to be made, and where plans and specifications of the same may be found, and that bids or proposals will be received up to a certain time, when they shall be opened and considered by the committee in a public manner. All plans, specifications and estimates, and all advertisements and bids, shall be preserved by said committee and be incorporated in their annual report. No member of the Board of Trustees shall be directly or indirectly interested in any bid or contract within the gift of this committee, under the pain and penalty of having said bid or contract completely annulled and set aside."

JOHN E. BENNETT,
P. H. YOUNG,
H. C. C. BOTEFUHR,
Committee.

Said report received and tabled, subject to call.

Trustee Clayton, from the committee to confer with the State Treasurer, presented the following report, to-wit.:

To the Honorable President and Board of Trustees of the Industrial University of the State of Arkansas:

Your committee, raised for the purpose of communicating with the Treasurer of the State to ascertain what action, if any, has been taken to secure the Agricultural College scrip due this State from the General Government, respectfully submit the following report:

We communicated with the State Treasurer, who informed us that he had, on the 14th day of July, 1871, directed a letter to Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, informing him of having "filed in his office a copy of the act of the General Assembly of this State complying with the laws of the United States regarding the issue of the Agricultural College scrip," and requesting the speedy issue of the same. On the 31st day of July, 1871, the Honorable State Treasurer received from the Honorable Secretary of the Interior a reply, stating in substance that it is the practice of the department to decline issuing such scrip to those States that are in arrears to the Indian trust fund, and that he was aware of no sufficient reason for departing from this practice in our case. The Honorable Treasurer of the State kindly furnished your committee with copies of both of the letters above alluded to, which will accompany and be a part of this report. It is the opinion of the Honorable State Treasurer that this practice of the Department of the Interior is an arbitrary ruling of said department without the sanction of law, and that there can be no doubt but that the scrip will be issued eventually. He also informs us that he will refer both of these letters to our delegation in Congress, with a request that they bring to bear all their influence as speedily as possible toward the securing of the scrip. Your committee concur with the Honorable Treasurer of the State in the opinion that the ruling of the Honorable Secretary of the Interior is arbitrary and without law, and that he can be compelled to issue the same.

JOHN M. CLAYTON, Chairman;

A. S. PRATHER,

H. C. C. BOTEFUHR.

TREASURER OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS,

LITTLE ROCK, July 14, 1871.

HON. COLUMBUS DELANO, *Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: Having filed in your office, some weeks since, an official copy of the act of the General Assembly of this State complying with the requirements of the laws of the United States regarding the issue of agricultural scrip, I would respectfully request that the scrip to which the State of Arkansas is by law entitled may be issued without unnecessary delay.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

(Signed)

HENRY PAGE,

Treasurer of Arkansas.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 31st July, 1871.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 14th instant, requesting that the Agricultural College scrip due the State of Arkansas may be issued without unnecessary delay, and in reply have the honor to state that it is the practice of the department to decline issuing such scrip to those States, of which Arkansas is one, that are in arrears to the Indian trust fund. I am aware of no sufficient reason for departing from the practice in this case.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

C. DELANO,

Secretary.

HON. HENRY PAGE, Treasurer of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.

Said report was received and tabled, subject to call.

The Board proceeded to the consideration of unfinished business.

The substitute of Trustee Cohn, in relation to the location of the University, was taken up for action.

After a long and interesting discussion of the merits of the different localities aspiring to become the future location of the University, the ayes and noes of the members of the Board of Trustees were called on the adoption or rejection of the above substitute, with the following result, viz.:

In the affirmative—Trustees Cohn and Young—2.

In the negative—Trustees Bennett, Prather, Botefuhr, Bishop, Searle and Clayton—6.

Absent—Trustees Sarber and Millen—2.

So the substitute was lost.

Trustees Cohn, Young and Prather asked leave to spread an explanation of their votes on the record. Granted.

The original resolution of Trustee Bennett, to locate the University in Washington county, was next taken up for action, and was unanimously adopted, all the Trustees present voting in the affirmative thereon.

Whereupon it was declared and ordered that the Arkansas Industrial University be permanently located in the county of Washington, Arkansas.

The resolution to create an Executive Committee was taken up and unanimously adopted.

The Board proceeded to elect an Executive Committee, Trustee Bishop acting as teller.

The following Trustees were elected said Committee: E. J. Searle, chairman; P. H. Young and John M. Clayton.

The resolution creating a Committee on Buildings and Grounds was called up for action and unanimously adopted.

The Board proceeded to the election of said Committee, with the following result, viz.: Trustees A. S. Prather (chairman), John E. Bennett and M. A. Cohn.

Motion to elect a committee of three to draft rules and by-laws for the government of this Board laid on table till to-morrow morning.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock a.m. on to-morrow.

OCTOBER 18, 1871.

Present—

Hon. Thomas Smith, President;
Trustees Bennett, Cohn, Young, Prather, Botefahr, Sarber,
Bishop, Searle and Clayton.

Absent—

Trustee Millen.

Synopsis of minutes read.

The committee to confer with State Treasurer in relation to college land scrip issue was discharged from further duty.

Trustee Bennett offered the following resolution, to-wit:

Resolved, That the Treasurer of this Board, Gen. A. W. Bishop, is hereby authorized to make a thorough examination of the status of the land scrip belonging to the State of Arkansas under "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts," approved July 2, 1862, and other supplementary acts; and to that end he is empowered to employ such aid, personal or other-

wise, as he may deem necessary for the more perfect understanding of its situation—the Treasurer to make a full report of his acts, and to make a recommendation as to what will be necessary for us as a Board to do in order to obtain said scrip from the government at the earliest practicable moment.

Said resolution was unanimously adopted.

The thanks of this Board were tendered to Col. W. S. Oliver, sheriff of Pulaski county, and custodian of the supreme court room, for his kindness in tendering said room for the meetings of this Board, and the Secretary instructed to transmit a copy hereof to Col. Oliver.

Trustee Bennett presented a communication from Hon. Liberty Bartlett, being an answer to a letter from James A. Martin, embodied in the report of the Investigating Committee, and asked that the same be spread on the record of the Board. Granted.

The motion of previous day to create a Committee on Rules and By-Laws was taken up and prevailed. The following Trustees were elected unanimously as said Committee: H. C. C. Botefuhr, J. N. Sarber and H. A. Millen.

The Board resolved unanimously to require the Treasurer of this Board to give good and sufficient bond in the sum of ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars. Unanimously adopted.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That the Treasurer of this Board is hereby directed to take immediate steps to obtain the bonds of Washington county, and such other bonds, donations and securities as this Board may be entitled to by reason of the location of the State Industrial University in Washington county.

The Board resolved, further, that the bonds of Washington county should first be offered, according to law, at ninety (90) cents on the dollar, and if not sold at that price, that they be re-offered, as prescribed by law, at a sum *not less* than seventy-five (75) cents on the dollar, and that no more than ten thousand (10,000) dollars be offered for sale till after the next meeting of this Board.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted, to-wit:

That the Arkansas Industrial University, with a Normal school therein, shall be open equally for matriculation of persons, as students, *of both sexes*.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Board, to-wit:

Resolved, As the sense of this Board, that the Executive Committee and the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, in the discharge of their duties, give especial attention to the creation and as full a development of the Agricultural and Mechanical Departments of the University as its funds will allow without detriment to the Normal Department therein, it being the chief object of the Arkansas Industrial University to educate in agriculture and the mechanic arts.

Adjourned to January 15, 1872, at 10 o'clock a.m.

JANUARY 15, 1872

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—

Hon. Thomas Smith, President;

Trustees Bennett, Cohn, Young, Prather, Millen and Clayton.

The minutes of previous meetings read and approved.

The following report from the Treasurer of this Board was presented, to-wit:

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 8, 1872.

Hon. Thomas Smith, President Board of Trustees Arkansas Industrial University, Little Rock, Ark.:

SIR—In compliance with a resolution of the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University, passed at its last meeting, directing me "to take immediate steps to obtain the bonds of Washington county, and such other bonds, donations and securities" as the said Board would be entitled to, by reason of the location of the State Industrial University in Washington county, I have the honor to report that on the eighteenth day of December, A. D. 1871, the said bonds to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) were issued and subsequently delivered to me, whereupon I caused the following notice to be inserted in the several newspapers published in the town of Fayetteville, in the said county of Washington, with instructions to remain as an advertisement until further orders:

"OFFICE OF INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY OF STATE OF ARKANSAS,
LITTLE ROCK, ARK., December 20, 1871.

"The Arkansas Industrial University having been located in Fayetteville, in the county of Washington; the bonds of that county for one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), conditioned upon the location of the said University therein, having been issued, and the site of the said University, with farm attached, having been purchased, a portion of the said bonds are now offered for sale, and can be had at the banking houses of D. D. Stark and Allen, Etter & Co., at Fayetteville.

"These bonds run thirty years; bear interest at eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January in each year; are issued in equal numbers of \$500 and \$1000 each, and the overdue coupons of the said bonds are receivable for all taxes of the said county of Washington.

"The interest on these bonds, which is payable at the office of the Union Trust company, in the city of New York, or at the treasury of the county, commences to run on the first day of January, 1872, and the bonds will be sold at present at ninety cents—at which price some have already been sold to citizens of Washington county—the accrued interest issuing to the benefit of the buyer.

"The county of Washington is out of debt. Its taxable property is ample to pay the interest on these bonds and the bonds themselves, when they shall have matured, and it is therefore to be hoped that the citizens of Arkansas, but more especially those of Washington county, will, as their means permit, purchase these bonds.

"All the proceeds that can be obtained from this source will be applied to the erection of buildings for the University, which buildings it is the intention of the Board of Trustees shall be an ornament to the State; no expense being spared that the magnitude of the interests intrusted to their charge renders it proper for them to incur.

"A. W. BISHOP,
"Treasurer Arkansas Industrial University."

Sixteen thousand dollars of the said bonds were left with Messrs. Allen, Etter & Co., and D. D. Stark, Esq., bankers at Fayetteville, and the remaining portion of the said bonds will, for the present, be deposited, as required by law, with the Treasurer of the State.

After consultation with the President of the Union Trust Company, I did not deem it advisable to place any of these bonds for sale in the city of New York, as but a small price for them could be obtained after deducting the expense of advertising and commissions.

The bonds of the town of Fayetteville (\$30,000) to which the University is entitled have not yet been issued. Preparations for their printing, however, will be made immediately upon my return to Little Rock; meantime, after consultation with leading citizens of Fayetteville and their concurrence, I have caused to be prepared in the city of New York, upon bank note paper, certificates of indebtedness, \$30,000 in amount, which will be substituted for the bonds to be issued by the town of Fayetteville.

These certificates range downward in denomination from five dollars, and include a quantity of fractional currency, and I am satisfied that they can be disposed of for the benefit of the University for at least ninety cents on the dollar. The expense of printing will be four hundred and fifty dollars (\$450), express charges to be added, which I took the responsibility of saying to the citizens of Fayetteville that the University would pay. I therefore respectfully ask of the Board of Trustees that I be authorized to make this expenditure.

The following donations of land to the University have come to my knowledge, the deeds of which I have caused to be properly recorded, with the exception of the deed to certain lands in Johnson county, in the State of Arkansas, given by Hon. David Walker, of Washington county, and which deed will, at the earliest practicable moment, be placed upon record.

One hundred and twenty acres of land situated in the said county of Washington, donated by Hon. Lafayette Gregg, of Fayetteville.

Two hundred and eighty acres of land donated by Hon. David Walker at Fayetteville, one hundred and sixty of which are situated in the said county of Washington, and one hundred and twenty in the said county of Johnson.

A. W. BISHOP,
Treasurer Arkansas Industrial University.

Received and ordered to be filed.

Also the following report from the said Treasurer, to-wit:

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 8, 1872.

*Hon. Thomas Smith, President Board Trustees Arkansas Industrial University,
Little Rock, Arkansas:*

SIR—In compliance with a resolution of the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University, adopted at its last meeting, by which I was directed to make a thorough examination of the status of the land scrip belonging to the State of Arkansas, under "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, approved July 2, 1862, and other supplementary acts," and to that end was empowered to employ such aid, personal or otherwise, as I might deem necessary, for the more perfect understanding of the situation, I have the honor to report that I have had an interview with the Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior of the United States, at which I learned from him that he withholds the issuance of said scrip until a certain indebtedness of the State of Arkansas to the national fund of the Chickasaw tribe of Indians shall have been paid or otherwise secured than it now is; and when I stated to him that the State of Arkansas was ready to fund this debt, he replied if Congress would authorize him to receive its funded bonds, as proposed by the State, he would issue the Agricultural College scrip to which it will be entitled when the conditions to be performed on its part are complied with. A bill was accordingly drawn up, after consultation with him, and with a letter of request to forward said bill as soon as possible to Senator Powell Clayton, for introduction to the

United States Senate, if it met his views, was transmitted to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior.

One provision of said bill was objected to by Senator Clayton, and it is to be hoped that this objection will be removed before the bill is introduced.

The method herein indicated for relieving the Agricultural College scrip apportioned to the State is believed to be the most feasible, and no other will be pursued for the present. The bill in question, either in its present form, or so modified as to meet the objection above referred to, will be introduced in the Senate without delay.

A. W. BISHOP,
Treasurer Arkansas Industrial University.

[NOTE.—Said bill is given in full in said report, but being greatly modified on becoming a law, I did not deem it essential to insert the one alluded to above in this place.—Sec'y]

Received and ordered to be placed on file.

The secretary read correspondence between the Commissioner of Agriculture in Washington, D. C., and himself, in relation to the sending of delegates to the agricultural convention to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 15th day of February, 1873.

Received and filed.

Resolution to appoint a committee to memorialize Congress to issue the land scrip to which this State is entitled, and that the Secretary of this Board forward copies of said memorial to our delegation in Congress as speedily as possible.

Adopted.

Trustees Millen, Searle and Prather were appointed said committee.

Adjourned to 17th inst., at 10 o'clock a.m.

JANUARY 17, 1872.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—

Hon. Thos. Smith, President;

Trustees Bennett, Cohn, Young, Prather, Botefuhr, Searle, Millen and Clayton.

Absent—

Bishop and Sarber.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The communication of Hon. Frederick Watts, Commissioner of Agriculture, in relation to an agricultural convention, was taken up, and on motion of Trustee Young, action thereon was postponed till some future meeting after the return home of Trustee Bishop.

Trustee Millen, on behalf of committee to draft a memorial to Congress in relation to the issue of the college land scrip, presented a "memorial," which, after being read, was recommitted to the same committee, with instructions to include the following, to-wit:

Resolved, That the report of the committee on memorial be so amended by said committee as to omit so much of the present report as has reference to an opinion upon the legality of Washington county and Fayetteville bonds, in case the college scrip be not obtained, and that so much of it as relates to this Institution being the head of the common schools of the State be so amended as to convey the idea that the agricultural and mechanical departments may appear very prominent in connection with the State idea of the normal department.

Recess till 2 o'clock p.m. same day.

AFTER RECESS.

Present—

Same as in the morning.

Trustee Prather, chairman of Committee on Buildings and Grounds, presented the following report on behalf of his committee, to-wit:

To the President and Trustees of the Industrial University of the State of Arkansas:

Your Committee on Buildings and Grounds, soon after their election to that position, agreed to meet at the town of Fayetteville, in the county of Washington, on or about the ninth day of November, 1871, for the purpose of making the selection of location and procuring the necessary lands for said University within said county.

On the eleventh day of November we commenced our official investigations. We proceeded—accompanied by a number of prominent citizens of Fayetteville—to *visit* and *inspect* every eligible site for a public institution in the environs of Fayetteville, to the number of ten. Many of these sites had peculiar advantages and disadvantages of their own, but your committee never lost sight of the fact that the University location and buildings were not to be of a temporary but of the most permanent nature, and if possible is to reflect the good judgment and taste as well as foresight of this Board of Trustees, and to be a credit to all concerned in the organization of this institution. Keeping all this in view, we fixed our choice upon the magnificent homestead of Mr. Wm. McIlroy—a location superior to all the rest we had seen and second to none in the State of Arkansas. But before deciding finally, we visited Prairie Grove, in the same county, and we viewed several very fine sites for a public institution, and were furthermore fully impressed with the beauty and fertility of the county, but upon our return to Fayetteville and comparing notes we found that we were unanimous in our opinion that the location should be made in or near Fayetteville.

The—at the beginning—seemingly insurmountable obstacles to the purchase of the McIlroy farm were finally, by the aid of friends, overcome and the said place was purchased by us for the use of the Industrial University of the State of Arkansas for the sum of twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000), of which sum, however, the citizens raised the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1000) as a donation towards the purchase-money of said farm, leaving us to pay the remaining eleven thousand dollars, (\$11,000) for which we drew an order upon our treasurer and taking a title bond to the place until said payment of eleven thousand dollars, when a warranty deed to the place must be given us.

The farm comprises one hundred and sixty (160) acres, of which sixty-five (65) acres, more or less, is under cultivation, a fine orchard of four acres, a frame residence of six rooms in good condition, and a number of indifferent

outbuildings—all located in one of the most beautiful groves and in full view not only of Fayetteville but also of the entire surrounding country for many miles around. Of the wild lands belonging to the farm about forty-five acres more is rich soil and susceptible of cultivation; the balance is good for pasturage and timber. A sandstone quarry of very superior quality is on the southwest corner of this farm.

The act of making the location was formally delivered to the officers of the town of Fayetteville and placed on the records of said county. A copy of said act is hereby presented and marked Exhibit A.

The Honorable Executive Committee elected by your body being on the spot for the purpose, as we learned from them, of organizing for a speedy opening of one or more colleges of the University, but finding the accommodations insufficient for the number of students expected, they expressed their wish to have additional buildings of a temporary nature put up to accommodate a hundred or more students additional. Your Committee on Buildings and Grounds thereupon contracted with responsible parties—they giving bond for the faithful performance of their contract—to put up a two-story frame building, twenty-four by forty feet in dimensions and suitable for about one hundred and twenty students, for the sum of nine hundred and seventy-five dollars—said bid being the lowest, the next one being fourteen hundred and fifty-one dollars for the same work. Said building was to be completed by the first day of January, 1872.

Your committee thought it also advisable to call to their aid a resident attorney to assist them in making investigations into the nature and validity of all the bids of Prairie and Viney Groves, as well as to make abstracts of titles of their new purchase and other lands donated to the University, for which they had to pay one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) in State scrip. We wish to remark here, *en passant*, that we found that all the bids of Prairie and Viney Groves, etc., were irregular and never could have been collected by law, though undoubtedly the good faith of the subscribers would have prompted them to pay their liabilities without hesitation had the location been made as they desired.

After having made the purchase of the McIlroy farm for the University, as before mentioned, your committee advertised for plans, specifications and estimates in Fayetteville, Little Rock, Memphis and St. Louis newspapers. A copy of said advertisement is herewith presented, marked Exhibit B.

In accordance with the provisions of the advertisement, we received three several plans with accompanying documents. Your committee examined said several plans critically and carefully, and finally decided to adopt the plans submitted by the Messrs. McKay & Helmle, of Helena, Arkansas, as the most superb, ornamental and best adapted to the wants of the University. Said plans your committee are ready to produce and lay before your honorable body.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. S. PRATHER, Chairman,
JNO. E. BENNETT,
M. A. COHN, Secretary,
Committee on Buildings and Grounds.

EXHIBIT A.

COPY OF ORDER OF LOCATION AT FAYETTEVILLE.

THE STATE OF ARKANSAS, }
County of Washington. }

In the matter of the selection of the site for the buildings, grounds and farms of the Industrial University of this State, in the county of Washington, we, the undersigned, a committee elected by the Board of Trustees of the said University for the purpose of selecting said sites, and for the further purposes fully set forth in the resolution creating the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, and recorded on pages 29 and 32 of Record A, on file in the Secretary's office of the Board of Trustees, in conformity with the great trust reposed in us by the said Board of Trustees as above stated, and after mature and deliberate consideration of all the facts and points bearing upon this subject—

Do hereby select the town of Fayetteville, county of Washington, and declare it to be the future location of the "Industrial University of the State of Arkansas," reserving to ourselves the privilege of locating the building sites within the conditional limits as specified in the bids of the town of Fayetteville and sundry citizens of the said county of Washington.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We have hereunto set our hands this the fifteenth day of November, A. D. 1871.

[Signed]

A. S. PRATHER,

M. A. COHN,

Committee on Buildings and Grounds.

EXHIBIT B.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

The undersigned call attention to the fact that they will receive plans, specifications and estimates until the fifteenth day of January, 1872, of the main, dormitory and outbuildings for the use of the Industrial University of the State of Arkansas, the total cost not to be less than eighty-five thousand (85,000) and not to exceed one hundred and twenty thousand (120,000) dollars. Lumber, sandstone, limestone and brick will not vary much from usual reasonable rates.

No plans, specifications or estimates to be paid for unless by us accepted for building purposes.

Parts of plans, specifications, etc., accepted by us will be paid for pro rata.

All inquiries or communications must be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees and Building Committee at Little Rock.

Particular attention in the plans must be paid to a complete system of ventilating and heating the MAIN BUILDING.

A. S. PRATHER, Chairman,

M. A. COHN,

Building Committee.

Said report and accompanying exhibits were unanimously adopted.

Trustee Searle, Chairman of Executive Committee, made a verbal report, and his committee was granted further time within which to present their written report.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That the Building Committee is authorized to draw an order upon the Auditor in favor of Messrs. McKay & Helmle, the architects, in part payment of the plans, details and specifications as adopted by them.

It was ordered by the Board that the office in Little Rock be discontinued, and the Secretary open an office at the seat of the University.

The following resolution was offered, to-wit:

Resolved, That when the exigencies of the case demand it, the Executive Committee of this Board be and they are hereby instructed to inform the President of the Arkansas Industrial University that white and colored students shall be admitted into the same classes by him.

A general and very interesting discussion of the subject matter of said resolution ensued, in which all Trustees present expressed their views freely,

And, pending said discussion,

The following substitute was offered for said resolution, to-wit:

Resolved, That when this question shall arise, in the course of events, pertaining to the regulations of the University, it shall be disposed of as the sound discretion of the Executive Committee may dictate.

After due and mature deliberation on the resolution, as well as the substitute, the latter was adopted by the following vote, to-wit:

Affirmative—Trustees Bennett, Cohn, Prather, Botefuhr, Searle and Clayton—6.

Negative—Trustees Young and Millen—2.

Absent—Trustees Bishop and Sarber—2.

Recess till 7 o'clock p.m. same day.

NIGHT SESSION—(AFTER RECESS).

Present—

Same as during the day.

Trustee Millen, from Committee on Memorial to Congress, reported as follows, to-wit:

MR. PRESIDENT: Your committee to whom was referred the resolution requiring us to draft a memorial to Congress in regard to issuing the college scrip due the State of Arkansas, after great labor and profound investigation, beg leave to submit this their report as contemplated by said resolution:

"To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

"Your memorialists, the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University, would respectfully represent, that whereas Congress has passed an act entitled 'An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories, which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,' approved July 2, 1862, and acts amendatory thereof; and whereas, the State of Arkansas has complied with the requirements of said acts by establishing such an university as contemplated by said acts is therefore entitled to one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) acres of college scrip for the purpose of establishing and maintaining said University; and whereas, individuals, the town of Fayetteville, the county of Washington, and the State of Arkansas, acting in good faith and with extreme liberality, have donated and appropriated in the aggregate one hundred and eighty thousand (180,000) dollars in cash and bonds for the said Industrial University, believing that the college scrip donated as aforesaid could be rendered immediately available, which was the incentive that promoted the action taken by our State Legislature, individuals and local corporations;

"And your memorialists would further represent, that if said scrip be not immediately issued the benefits sought to be attained by such acts of Congress, considering the advantages that would incidentally inure to our free common school system, will be to a great extent delayed and rendered less potent for good to the people of our State; and whereas, the honorable Secretary of the Department of the Interior has refused to issue the said college scrip, holding the same as security for certain indebtedness of the State of Arkansas to the Chickasaw Indian trust fund incurred anterior to the late rebellion; and whereas, in the great work of rehabilitating this State by advancing her heretofore neglected material interests, the further withholding of said college scrip would work a great and irreparable injury to the people of this State, and believing that the good faith and credit of the State of Arkansas are ample to provide for the debt she has incurred to the Chickasaw Indian trust fund without further withholding the college scrip due this State;

"Therefore your memorialists would most respectfully but earnestly urge and solicit your honorable body to pass an act authorizing and requiring the honorable Secretary of the Department of the Interior to at once issue and deliver said college scrip to the State of Arkansas, upon such conditions as your honorable body may deem equitable and just.

"And in duty bound your memorialists will ever pray,

"H. A. MILLEN,

"A. S. PRATHER,

"E. J. SEARLE."

Said report and memorial were unanimously adopted.

The communication of Hon. Frederick Watts, Commissioner of Agriculture, relating to an agricultural convention to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 15th day of February, 1872, was taken up, and, after being discussed, was made the special order for to-morrow morning.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Board, to-wit: .

Resolved, That Trustee H. C. C. Botefuhr be, and he is, hereby appointed as a committee to superintend and manage the industrial farm belonging to the Arkansas Industrial University until the 1st of January, 1873, said committee to be remunerated as the law provides for Trustees of the Industrial University; and that he be authorized to purchase a span of horses or mules and wagon, and such farming utensils as may be necessary for the farm; also, employ such labor as may be required, etc.; and that the Treasurer of this Board be authorized to draw upon the Auditor, upon application of said committee, etc., for funds to pay for the same.

The Board adjourned till 10 o'clock a.m. on to-morrow.

JANUARY 18, 1872.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—

Hon. Thomas Smith, President;

Trustees Bennett, Cohn, Young, Prather, Botefuhr, Bishop, Searle and Millen.

Absent—

Trustees Clayton and Sarber.

A synopsis of previous day's proceedings was read.

Communication of Hon. Frederick Watts, etc., was taken up for action, and a resolution was adopted to send two delegates to said Agricultural Convention on the 15th of February, 1872, to represent this Board and University therein.

Hon. Thomas Smith, President of the Board, and Trustee Searle were chosen as such delegates.

The Treasurer of this Board was authorized to make the necessary expenditure to prepare the fractional currency due this Board from the town of Fayetteville, in lieu of their bonds.

The following resolution was offered, *to-wit.:*

Resolved, That the Building Committee be instructed to make no contract for permanent building that will cost over \$30,000 until the Agricultural College scrip is issued to this State; and until that time that the bonds of Washington county and Fayetteville be withheld from sale.

The following substitute for said resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the whole matter of buildings be left to the sound discretion of the Building Committee after full consultation with the Treasurer of the University.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Board, *viz.:*

WHEREAS, The original plan of University building adopted by this Board does not contemplate cisterns or water-tanks in the upper portion of the building; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Building Committee of this Board be and said committee is hereby instructed to change the plan of buildings adopted by this Board, in this, to have water-tanks placed in the building next to the Mansard roof, or the story next below it, for the purpose of supplying the building with water in case of fire, and for the ordinary purposes of the University, provided the same be no additional expense in the erection of said building.

Recess till 3 o'clock p.m. this day.

AFTER RECESS.

Present—

Hon. Thos. Smith, President;

Trustees Cohn, Young, Botefuhr and Searle.

Absent—

Trustees Bennett, Prather, Sarber, Bishop, Millen and Clayton.

No quorum appearing,

The Board adjourned till 10 o'clock a.m. on to-morrow.

JANUARY 19, 1872.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—

Hon. Thos. Smith, President;

Trustees Cohn, Young, Prather, Botefuhr, Bishop and Searle.

Absent—

Trustees Bennett, Sarber, Millen and Clayton.

Minutes of two previous days' meetings were read and approved.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted, to-wit.:

Resolved, That the Treasurer of this Board be authorized to draw the unexpended balance of the State appropriation of fifty thousand dollars, and to convert the State funds into currency when he deems it the most advantageous time so to do.

A resolution was unanimously adopted by the Board fixing the salary of the Treasurer and Secretary of this Board at the rate of five hundred dollars per annum, to take effect from the date of their election.

It was resolved that the Managing Committee of the farm (Trustee Botefuhr) be authorized to procure necessary books, stationery and desks for his office as such committee.

Board adjourned, to meet again in Fayetteville, the seat of the University, on the 24th day of June, 1872, at 10 o'clock a.m.

SPECIAL MEETING.

LITTLE ROCK, March 16, 1872.

The President of the Board having issued a call for this meeting, the following Trustees answered to their names pursuant to said call:

Trustees A. W. Bishop, E. J. Searle, H. C. C. Botefuhr, A. S. Prather, P. H. Young, H. A. Millen and

Hon. Thos. Smith, President of the Board.

Absent—

Trustees Cohn, Clayton, Sarber and Bennett.

The petition of sundry Trustees, asking that this call be issued, was placed on file, after being read.

Trustee Cohn, Secretary of the Board, being absent from the city, Trustee Bishop was appointed Secretary *pro tempore*.

A communication from citizens of Washington county and Fayetteville was read and ordered to be placed on file.

The following preambles and resolution were next adopted by the Board, *to-wit*.:

WHEREAS, The funds now at the disposal of the Board of Directors for building purposes are entirely inadequate to those purposes; and

WHEREAS, The Washington county and Fayetteville Industrial University bonds cannot be sold without great sacrifice, or hypothecated without great dan-

ger of, in part, losing them, in order to provide funds for said building purposes; and

WHEREAS, This Board has no possible means by which to obtain sufficient funds for said building purposes until the agricultural land scrip donated by Congress shall come into their hands; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Building Committee of this Board be suspended from progressing with the construction of the permanent buildings of the University, or in any manner contracting or providing for the construction of the same, or any part thereof, until otherwise directed by this Board, and that all newspaper advertisements, inserted by their order, with reference to said buildings, be at once withdrawn.

The Board resolved that they would co-operate with the town authorities of Fayetteville in the building of a good sidewalk from the University buildings to the southeast corner of the University farm, and that the resident Trustee (Botefuhr) have charge thereof.

The chairman of the Building Committee was instructed to audit all advertising bills contracted for by said committee, and draw his warrant on the Treasurer for the same, but not to allow greater rates than those established at the last meeting of the State Printers' Association.

The following resolution was adopted, *to-wit*:

WHEREAS, A reading-room, supplied with periodicals, etc., at great expense, has been established in the town of Fayetteville, apart and some great distance from the University; and

WHEREAS, It is questionable whether such reading-room is of any practical benefit either to the faculty or students; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is within the scope of the duties of the Executive Committee, as such committee, in their discretion, to close out the same and establish a reading-room in the University buildings, should they see proper to do so.

It was further resolved by the Board that the contract for the room occupied by the Secretary as an office for the University in Fayetteville be discontinued.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted, *to-wit*:

Resolved, That General A. W. Bishop be authorized by this Board to write a letter to the Secretary of the Interior and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, representing the condition of the Arkansas Industrial University by withholding the agricultural land scrip due the State of Arkansas, and the urgent necessity for obtaining this scrip before the University can be

carried into successful operation, its growth and prosperity being very seriously retarded by the withholding of said scrip. (See the following letter.)

LETTER OF GENERAL BISHOP.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., March, 1872.

SIR: At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University, held at Little Rock March 16, 1872, the undersigned was directed by the said Board, of which he is a member, to communicate with the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, and the Senators and Representatives of the State of Arkansas in Congress, with reference to the present condition of the said University, and to state to them the urgent necessity for obtaining, as early as possible, the agricultural college scrip to which the said University is entitled.

At the meeting referred to the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, The funds now at the disposal of the Board of Directors, for building purposes, are entirely inadequate; and

"WHEREAS, The Washington county and Fayetteville Industrial University bonds cannot be sold without great sacrifice, or hypothecated without danger, in great part, of losing them, in order to provide funds for said purposes; and

"WHEREAS, This Board has no possible means by which to obtain sufficient funds therefor until the agricultural land scrip donated by Congress shall come into their hands; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Building Committee of this Board be suspended from progressing with the construction of buildings, or any part thereof, until otherwise directed by this Board, and that all newspaper advertisements inserted by their order be at once withdrawn."

A suspension of all efforts toward putting up the permanent buildings of the University has accordingly for the present taken place.

The bonds of the county of Washington (\$100,000) have been issued to the University, and those voted by the town of Fayetteville (\$30,000) will be ready for issuance during the present spring, but these bonds cannot be sold to advantage until the Agricultural College scrip allotted to the State is secured to the University.

The time within which at least one college must have been established in the State of Arkansas "for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts" expired, as announced by the Secretary of the Interior, on the twelfth day of February, 1872. On the twenty-second day of January last the Arkansas Industrial University, organized under and in pursuance of an act of Congress entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories, which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July 2, 1862, was thrown open to pupils, and on the eighth of February the following telegram was sent to the Secretary of the Interior:

"The Arkansas Industrial University was put into operation on the 22d ult. Thirty pupils now in attendance.

"E. J. SEARLE,

"P. H. YOUNG,

"J. M. CLAYTON,

"Executive Committee Arkansas Industrial University."

The State has therefore complied with the conditions precedent on its part, and there are now between seventy and eighty pupils in attendance at this University.

These proceedings were ordered to be published in the city papers.

Adjourned.

CALLED MEETING.

LITTLE Rock, June 17, 1872.

A call having been made for a special meeting in the Little Rock Republican for this the seventeenth day of June, 1872, the following members of the Board of Trustees answered to their names, pursuant to said call, to-wit:

Hon. Thos. Smith, President;

Trustees Bishop, Young, Searle and Cohn.

Absent—

Trustees Bennett, Prather, Sarber, Botefuhr, Millen and Clayton.

No quorum.

Before adjournment the following was informally transacted, to-wit:

It was resolved, unanimously, that no meeting of the Board be held, as per adjournment on the 24th inst., at Fayetteville, and that the Secretary be requested to notify absent members of the Board hereof, either by letter or telegraph.

[I deem it expedient to give the reasons of the members participating in the above action for adopting said resolution. It will be recollected that at the special meeting of March 16, 1872, a communication was received and filed from citizens of Washington county praying for a discontinuance, for the present, of the permanent buildings of the University by the Board and their Building Committee, and that a resolution to that effect was passed by the Board; also, that several resolutions were adopted looking to a material reduction of expenditures, on the ground of economy, and justly so under the then existing circumstances. A meeting of the Board of Trustees at Fayetteville, the members of which Board reside at the different extremities of the State, can not be held, except at great expense. The only resources at the command of the Board being the State appropriation of fifty thousand (50,000) dollars, or rather what balance remained thereof, which would be issued in State scrip, and said scrip ruling in the market at that very time at about forty-five (45) or fifty (50) cents on the dollar. All the expenses of the members of the Board would have to be paid in United States currency (except their per diem of two and one-half dollars, which would be in State scrip), and consequently the equivalent of United States currency would have to be drawn from their limited and scanty fund, and no pressing or special business requiring the attention of the Board, and being further aware that Trustee Searle, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Trustee Bishop intended to be there at the commencement exercises, it was deemed expedient, principally on the ground of economy, to discourage a full meeting of the Board at that time in Fayetteville.—Sec.]

SPECIAL MEETING.

LITTLE ROCK, August 22, 1872.

Present—

Trustees Young, Clayton, Sarber, Searle, Prather, Bishop and Cohn.

The President, Hon. Thomas Smith, being absent from the city,

Trustee Searle was chosen Chairman *pro tempore*.

This meeting was called for the purpose of considering several bids for the college land scrip due this State for use of this University.

Hon. Henry Page, Treasurer and financial agent of the State, by request, stated the present *status* of the issue of said land scrip, and concluded by saying that an offer was in his hands in writing from the Ohio Land Company of Cleveland, through their representative, Mr. G. F. Lewis, to the effect that they would give at the rate of ninety (90) cents per acre for the whole number of acres due this State or University, being one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) acres, upon certain conditions, to-wit: Said company to be at the entire expense and trouble of procuring the issue of said scrip; and further, that when issued said company would, within three months from that date, deposit fifty thousand dollars in United States currency for its equivalent in said land scrip with a bank to be designated by said financial agent, and the residue of the scrip to remain with said bank and to be paid for as drawn therefrom at the stipulated price, and all to be fully and finally paid for within twelve months from date of issue of said scrip.

Colonel J. W. Hopkins, on behalf of a California company, offered ninety-five (95) cents per acre for said entire number of acres of land scrip due this State, conditioned upon its issue being procured at the expense and trouble of the Board, and not to be paid for until fully and finally delivered to said company or their accredited agent.

After deliberate and mature consideration of the subject, and the probable effects of a long delay in the issue of said scrip pecuniarily to our institution, the following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted by the Board, to-wit:

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the State of Arkansas, as the financial agent of the Arkansas Industrial University, be and he hereby is authorized to make a contract in behalf of the said University for the sale of the Agricultural College scrip to which the State of Arkansas is entitled, at not less than ninety cents per acre, fifty thousand dollars to be paid within ninety days after the contract shall have been signed, and the balance of the money due within one year from the date of the said contract—the contract to be made with any responsible party who will pay the price therefor as above indicated, and to take all responsibility for obtaining the said scrip, which has not yet been issued by the Secretary of the Department of the Interior.

Resolved, That the State Treasurer be and he is hereby directed to invest the proceeds of the sale of the said scrip in bonds of the United States, at the market price value thereof on the day of purchase.

It was further resolved by the Board that the State Treasurer be and he is hereby directed to invest the proceeds of the sale of the land scrip in the bonds of the United States, at the market value thereof on the day of purchase.

The chairman of the Building Committee made a verbal report, promising to reduce it to writing hereafter, whereupon the Secretary of this Board was directed to spread said report, when received in writing, upon his record.

[I can not omit to state here the reasons which actuated the Board of Trustees in accepting the offer of ninety cents per acre over and in preference to the offer of ninety-five cents per acre.

[The Board of Trustees were sanguine—the State, as well as themselves, having complied fully and unequivocally in accepting the congressional land grant, and in the organization and opening of at least one college within the limited time required by law, and in other minor minutiae—that said college land scrip would be issued to them without further delay, when, to their astonishment, they learned that the honorable Secretary of the Interior refused to issue said college scrip to this State, giving as a reason for withholding the same that this State was very largely indebted to the Chickasaw Indian trust fund, and holding said college scrip to which this State was entitled as a security for said debt. The record shows that this Board lost no time in taking all necessary and proper steps to have said scrip issued to them, and for that purpose had a bill prepared and passed through the Congress of the United States, directing the Secretary of the Interior to accept from this State new bonds for the debt due to the Indian trust fund, and thereupon to issue the said college scrip to which this State was entitled. When our State Treasurer applied, some time after the passage of said bill, to the honorable Secretary of the Interior for the issue of said scrip, technicalities or evasions were still the order of the day, and the issue of said scrip was apparently no more certain speedily to occur than before the passage of said bill. At this time the said G. F. Lewis, representing the Ohio Land company, offered said ninety cents per acre, and guaranteed the speedy issue of said scrip at his own expense and trouble, while on the other hand, at the offer of ninety-five cents per acre, the Board would have to be at the trouble and expense of procuring the issue of said college scrip. The success of said Mr. G. F. Lewis in the matter of securing the issue of said scrip seemed the more plausible, he being well acquainted and from the same state with the honorable Secretary of the Interior. During all this time there was a probability of Congress passing a bill to give to each state large quantities of public lands for agricultural college purposes, which, if passed, would bring so much land in the

market that the prices per acre could not reasonably be expected to be more than a moiety of the price offered to the Board; and in consideration of all the facts stated, as well as the further fact that the permanent buildings of the University must be erected without delay, or the institution, which was fast gaining in public favor and support, would relapse into insignificance and languish for years from the result of the suicidal procrastination of erecting the permanent buildings, which improvement could not be made till the issue of said scrip take place and the same be sold and paid for, because the public and private donations of Washington county were being held back from the control of the Board of Trustees, on the plea that said donations were based upon the issue of said land scrip, therefore it was deemed expedient by the Board, and to the best interests of the University, to sell said scrip at a trifle lower figure, and thus be certain of a speedy issuance and sale of said scrip, rather than sell at the maximum offer and probably wait a long time for the issue thereof—the further fact being taken into consideration that the interest on the proceeds of the sale at the minimum price would be almost equivalent, if not fully so, to the total difference between said two offers if the maximum sale involved an indefinite period of waiting for said scrip.]

Adjourned.

LITTLE Rock, January 20, 1873.

Board met pursuant to call.

Present—

Trustees Bennett, Cohn, Young, Bishop, Searle and Clayton.

Absent—

Trustees Prather, Botefuhr, Sarber and Millen.

Hon. J. C. Corbin, President of the Board, being absent, Trustee Clayton was chosen as temporary chairman.

Reading of minutes of previous meetings dispensed with for the present.

The following memorial, addressed to the United States Senate, was offered and unanimously adopted by the Board, to-wit:

MEMORIAL

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University, respectfully represent that, in accordance with an act of Congress entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July 2, 1862, and an act of Congress approved July 23, 1866, extending the time within which the provisions of the act first above mentioned could be accepted and the colleges therein mentioned could be established, and also in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of Arkansas, entitled "An act for the location, organization and maintenance of the Arkansas Industrial University, with a Normal Department therein," approved March 27, 1871, the said University has been located at the town of Fayetteville, in the county of Washington, in said State, and in the month of January, 1872, was opened for the reception of pupils.

Your memorialists further represent that although the progress of the University is encouraging, two hundred students having already become connected with it, its means are not adequate to the proper development of an agricultural college.

Your memorialists therefore, watching with especial interest the progress of Senate bill No. 693, to provide for the further endowment and support of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, and which they see passed the senate on the 14th inst., most earnestly ask that it may also and at an early day pass the House of Representatives.

The people of Arkansas are fully alive to the importance of that order of education specially intended to be built up by industrial colleges. The State is an agricultural one, and a knowledge of and resort to the best uses of the soil, and a familiarity with the teachings that science can give, both here and in the mechanic arts, are the great need of the time.

The ordinary helps of State appropriations and local donations and what the University will realize under the act of Congress hereinbefore first referred to (though its college scrip has been sold as high as that of any other State) are not sufficient to build up and maintain such a university as is desired by the people of the State.

The additional aid, therefore, contemplated by the Senate bill in question will be of exceeding service, and, if obtained, will place the institutions that receive it in full accord with the enlarged ideas of popular education now so generally attracting the attention of the country.

LITTLE ROCK, January 20, 1873.

The above memorial was unanimously adopted, and the following trustees appended their names thereto:

J. C. Corbin, President *ex-officio*;
John E. Bennett, Trustee First District;
M. A. Cohn, Trustee Second District;
P. H. Young, Trustee Third District;
A. S. Prather, Trustee Fourth District;
John N. Sarber, Trustee Sixth District;
A. W. Bishop, Trustee Seventh District;
E. J. Searle, Trustee Eighth District;
H. A. Millen, Trustee Ninth District;
John M. Clayton, Trustee Tenth District.

Trustee of Fifth District absent.

On motion of Trustee Prather,

The Board adjourned to 3 o'clock p.m. on to-morrow.

M. A. COHN, Secretary.

JANUARY 21, 1873.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—

Hon. J. C. Corbin, President;

Trustees Bennett, Cohn, Young, Prather, Bishop, Searle, Millen and Clayton.

Absent—

Botefuhr and John N. Sarber, resigned.

A synopsis of previous day's meeting was read.

Trustee Cohn tendered his resignation as a member of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds.

Said resignation was accepted and ordered to be placed on record.

The Chairman of Committee on Buildings and Grounds

was granted further time to present the annual report of his committee.

Further time was granted to the Chairman of the Executive Committee to prepare and present the report of his committee.

Further time was also granted to the Secretary to prepare and present his annual report.

The Treasurer of the Board presented his detailed and narrative reports for the past year.

Referred to the Executive Committee.

The following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted, all the trustees present voting in the affirmative thereon, after a full and impartial discussion, in which, by request of the Board, Hon. Lafayette Gregg participated, to-wit:

WHEREAS, The Treasurer of this Board reports that the county of Washington and the town of Fayetteville are in default of interest due on bonds voted by said county and town, to aid in the construction of University buildings located at said town of Fayetteville, in said county of Washington; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board be and he is hereby instructed to notify the county court of Washington county, and the town council of the town of Fayetteville that the bonds of said town, voted to said University, be placed in the hands of the Treasurer of this Board within thirty days from and after the passage of the resolution; and that said county and town at once make provision for the payment of interest due on said bonds, and that said interest be placed in the hands of the Treasurer of this Board by July 15, 1873. In default of which, and the placement of the bonds voted by the town of Fayetteville (\$30,000) in the hands of the Treasurer of this Board, by the date above indicated, that the Board take such action in the premises as the exigencies of the case may demand.

Adjourned to 3 o'clock p.m. on to-morrow.

JANUARY 22, 1873.

Present—

Hon. J. C. Corbin, President;
Trustees Bennett, Cohn, Prather, Bishop, Searle, Millen
and Clayton.

Absent—

Young and Botefuhr.

A synopsis of previous day's meeting was read.

The Committee on Rules and By-laws, through their Chairman, presented a set of by-laws for this Board, the adoption or rejection of which was made the special order of the day for to-morrow at 3 o'clock p.m.

The Executive Committee, through their Chairman, returned the Treasurer's report, and also their own, both of which read as follows, to-wit:

Your Executive Committee would report that they have examined carefully the statement of the Treasurer, and find it to be correct. And your Committee would recommend that the action of the Treasurer, as set forth in his report, be approved by this Board.

E. J. SEARLE,
JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Executive Committee.

A. W. BISHOP, TREASURER,

IN ACCOUNT WITH

The Arkansas Industrial University.

1871.	DR.
December 5... To Auditor's warrants for \$10,000, sold at 80 cents...	\$8,000 00
December 6... To Auditor's warrants for \$3750, sold at 80 cents....	3,000 00
December 6... To Auditor's warrants for \$3000.....	
SOLD AS FOLLOWS:	
December 6... \$400 at 80 cents	320 00
December 14... \$400 at 80 cents	320 00
January 18, '72 \$500 at 82½ cents	412 50
January 19, '72 \$500 at 82½ cents	412 50
February 8, '72 \$1200 at 82 cents	984 00
February 8, '72 To Treasurer's certificates for \$10,000.....	
1872.	SOLD AS FOLLOWS:
February 12... \$600 at 82½ cents	495 00
February 14... \$2500 at 82½ cents	2,062 50
February 21... \$500 at 83 cents	415 00
February 23... \$100 at 83 cents	83 00
March 7..... \$400 at 83 cents	332 00
March 9..... \$200 at 83 cents	166 00
March 18..... \$1100 at 82 cents	902 00
March 23..... \$300 at 81 cents	243 00
March 27..... \$100 at 82 cents	82 00
April 18..... \$650 at 80 cents	520 00
April 27..... \$500 at 70 cents	350 00
June 1..... \$1300 at 60 cents	780 00
June 1..... \$1750 sold at various times in month of May at 70 cents	
June 10..... To Treasurer's certificates for \$5000.....	1,225 00
SOLD AS FOLLOWS:	
June 12..... \$1000 at 60 cents	600 00
June 12..... \$2700 at 60 cents	1,620 00
June 13..... \$1300 at 60 cents	780 00
September 14. To Auditor's warrants for \$4000 sold at 63 cents....	2,520 00
October 3..... To Treasurer's certificates for \$1000 sold at 62 cents	620 00
October 26..... To Treasurer's certificates for \$1000, upon which I borrowed \$600, and sold the certificates, January 9, 1873, at 54 cents.....	540 00
December 28. To Treasurer's certificates for \$4370.....	
SOLD AS FOLLOWS:	
December 28. \$1000 at 54 cents	540 00
January 6..... \$3370 at 54 cents	1,820 12
Carried Forward.....	\$30,144 62

REPORT OF TREASURER—(Continued.)

	Brought Forward.....	\$30,144 62
January 7.....	To cash received from Henry Page, State Treasurer, from sale of Agricultural College scrip reimbursement to the University, in accordance with the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, which authorizes the appropriation of ten per cent of the amount received by any State under the said act for the "purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms".....	10,000 00
	Total.....	\$40,144 62
1871.		Cr.
December 5 ...	By cash for stamped check-book.....	\$ 7 50
December 6 ...	By cash as part payment of purchase money for site of University and experimental farm.....	7,992 50
December 6 ...	By cash balance of same.....	3,007 50
December 6 ...	By cash exchange on St. Louis for this purchase.....	55 00
December 7 ..	By cash paid to W. O. Lattimore for legal services contracted for by the Locating and Building committee.....	150 00
1872.		
January 19.....	By cash paid to H. C. C. Botefuhr for furniture and freight thereon	392 55
January 19.....	By cash paid to the Executive Committee for disbursements made by them for the University.....	85 00
January 20.....	By cash to A. W. Bishop for services and expenses in going to Washington, D. C., to take steps, under the orders of the Board of Trustees, to have the College scrip issued; to New York to have certificates of indebtedness printed, for substitution for the bonds of the town of Fayetteville; to Yale College, New Haven; to Amherst Agricultural College, Amherst, Massachusetts; to Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; to Illinois Industrial University, Urbana, Illinois, and to Lexington, Kentucky.....	465 00
January 24.....	By cash paid to the clerk of Washington county for recording deeds.....	5 25
January 24.....	By cash paid to A. W. Bishop for salary as Treasurer, for the quarter ending January 18, 1872...	125 00
February 6.....	By cash paid to A. W. Bishop, to apply on salary as Treasurer.....	25 00
February 8.....	By cash for telegraphing to Secretary of Interior.....	3 40
February 9.....	By cash paid to Novelty Iron Works, Sterling, Illinois, for furniture.....	916 25
February 12...	By cash paid Geo. H. Cole, New York, for certificates of indebtedness, small bills, to be substituted for the bonds of the town of Fayetteville, and express charges.....	463 60
February 14...	By cash paid for wooden building for use of University, and other incidental expenses, on order of the Building Committee, and exchange on St. Louis.	2,010 00
February 17...	By cash paid Arkansas State Journal for advertising notice to contractors.....	15 00
February 20...	By cash paid Oliver & Mays, overwork on building for University.....	241 28
	Carried Forward.....	\$15,899 83

REPORT OF TREASURER.—(Continued.)

1872	Brought forward.....	\$15,899 83
February 23....	By cash paid for one pair of mules and exchange on St. Louis.....	351 75
March 5.....	By cash paid for one wheel-barrow.....	10 25
March 7.....	By cash paid for implements for farm.....	301 50
March 9.....	By cash paid President of Board, exchange, and time in attending Agricultural College Convention at Washington, D. C., under orders of Board of Trustees.....	155 50
March 13.....	By cash paid J. T. Ham, school-books, papers, etc..	51 15
March 18.....	By cash paid N. P. Gates, salary as instructor to March 15, 1872, and exchange on St. Louis.....	884 40
March 19.....	By cash paid South Arkansas Journal for advertising proposals for building.....	22 75
March 21.....	By cash paid Geo. H. Gibbs, stationery.....	8 50
March 23.....	By cash paid E. J. Searle, exchange and per diem for attending Agricultural College Convention at Washington, D. C., under orders of the Board of Directors.....	185 50
March 27.....	By cash paid Aetna Insurance Company for insuring University building.....	80 00
April 17.....	By cash paid Jefferson Jones, labor and exchange...	60 30
April 18.....	By cash paid C. H. Leverett, salary as professor for part of term ending March 29, 1872, and exchange on St. Louis.....	278 30
April 18.....	By cash paid E. B. & W. B. Moore, Fayetteville Democrat, for printing, and exchange on St. Louis.....	105 58
April 18.....	By cash paid Baum & Bros., merchandise.....	87 66
April 20.....	By cash paid James Walts, hay and oats.....	17 00
April 25.....	By cash paid Daniel Webster, advertising in Mountain Echo.....	25 25
April 25.....	By cash paid for blacksmithing.....	3 00
April 27.....	By cash paid Miss M. R. Gorton, salary to April 1, 1872	230 75
May 14.....	By cash paid Robert Hancock, work on windows, and exchange.....	10 25
May 14.....	By cash paid for painting and glazing and exchange on St. Louis.....	18 05
May 14.....	By cash paid James Jones, janitor, and exchange on St. Louis	37 75
May 14.....	By cash paid Gazette Publishing Company, advertising, etc.....	29 00
May 7.....	By cash paid clerk of Johnson county for recording deed	2 00
May 14.....	By cash paid H. C. Robards for a pruning knife.....	4 00
May 20.....	By cash paid Augusta Sentinel for printing.....	30 48
May 20.....	By cash paid Augusta Sentinel, balance.....	9 52
May 21.....	By cash paid James Jones, janitor, etc., and exchange.....	37 75
May 24.....	By cash paid Maurice Coffey, farming utensils, etc..	40 15
May 29.....	By cash paid Fayetteville News for advertising.....	25 00
June 1.....	By cash paid H. C. C. Botefuhr, sundry bills, and exchange	168 84
June 3.....	By cash paid N. P. Gates, salary to March 29, 1872..	135 40
June 6.....	By cash paid R. & T. A. Ennis, stationery.....	11 75
June 6.....	By cash paid Jernigan & Botefuhr, hardware.....	74 06
	Carried forward.....	\$19,392 97

REPORT OF TREASURER.—(Continued.)

	Brought forward.....	\$19,392 97
June 6.....	By cash paid on postage, advanced by them, \$3 50, and exchange on the last three items.....	3 95
June 16.....	By cash paid for telegraphing.....	2 30
June 11.....	By cash paid James Jones, janitor, and exchange.....	60 30
June 20.....	By cash to A. W. Bishop, expenses going to and at Fayetteville to attend commencement, by order of Board, to close accounts for fiscal year, part payment.....	50 00
June 26.....	By cash paid C. H. Leverett, salary as instructor for term ending June 28, 1872, and exchange.....	670 00
June 26.....	By cash paid Miss M. R. Gorton, ditto	670 00
June 26.....	By cash paid Miss L. J. Stanard, do.....	426 18
June 26.....	By cash paid S. K. Stone & Co., merchandise.....	23 35
June 26.....	By cash paid E. Caldwell, janitor.....	30 15
June 26.....	By cash paid Wm. H. Etter, over-payment, well fund.....	50 75
June 26.....	By cash paid G. Neighbors, labor, and exchange.....	30 15
June 26.....	By cash paid Bard & Burnell, printing.....	11 41
June 28.....	By cash paid E. J. Searle, Chairman Executive Committee, expenses, etc., to and at Fayetteville, under orders of Board of Trustees.....	87 50
June 28.....	By cash paid A. W. Bishop, balance for same.....	37 50
July 1.....	By cash paid J. T. Ham, stationery.....	53 56
July 1.....	By cash paid S. F. Paddock, merchandise.....	11 26
July 1.....	By cash paid N. P. Gates, salary for term ending June 28, 1872, and exchange.....	819 43
July 3.....	By cash paid J. G. Springer, merchandise.....	9 07
July 12.....	By cash paid A. W. Bishop on account salary as Treasurer.....	10 00
July 22.....	By cash paid P. Van Winkle, lumber and exchange.....	17 79
July 22.....	By cash paid Wm. Thorp, harvesting and exchange.....	12 75
July 25.....	By cash paid A. W. Bishop, balance of salary as Treasurer for quarter ending July 18, 1872.....	215 00
July 30.....	By cash paid for harvesting, lumber, etc.....	71 13
August 20.....	By cash paid Aug. Neighbors, labor	30 15
August 23.....	By cash paid Fayetteville News, printing circular, etc	200 00
August 31.....	By cash paid A. G. McClung, for painting and ex- change	20 10
September 11.....	By cash paid students for labor and exchange.....	92 46
September 14.....	By cash paid Maurice Coffey, labor and exchange.....	12 65
September 16.....	By cash paid E. C. Absalom, janitor.....	15 00
September 16.....	By cash paid students for labor and exchange.....	10 50
September 16.....	By cash paid Augustus Neighbors for labor and ex- change	30 25
September 16.....	By cash paid James McGann, ditto.....	9 25
September 16.....	By cash paid Superintendent of farm for disburse- ments for same.....	13 75
September 19.....	By cash paid for cutting wood and exchange.....	15 75
October 3.....	By cash paid John Evans, wood and exchange.....	17 30
October 9.....	By cash paid on contract for new wooden building \$2,009 25; exchange, \$10.....	2,019 25
October 9.....	By cash paid W. O. Stormon, work and exchange...	25 25
October 9.....	By cash paid Baum & Bro., hardware and exchange.....	11 35
October 9.....	By cash paid St. Louis Piano Manufacturing Com- pany for piano.....	390 00
	Carried forward.....	\$25,679 51

REPORT OF TREASURER.—(Continued.)

	Brought forward.....	\$25,679 51
October 11.....	By cash paid Petrap & Pearson for lumber and exchange	80 00
October 11.....	By cash paid Jernigan & Botefuhr, hardware and exchange	180 56
October 15.....	By cash paid H. H. Albright, labor and exchange...	16 75
October 26.....	By cash paid Wm. F. Wilson, seed, wheat and exchange.....	15 25
October 28.....	By cash paid John Oliver, additional work on contract, and exchange on St. Louis.....	219 97
October 28.....	By cash paid same for extra work on building, etc...	162 66
October 28.....	By cash for freight on furniture to H. C. C. B.....	106 18
October 30.....	By cash paid D. D. Stark for janitor and freight on furniture	41 45
November 16..	By cash paid students for labor and exchange.....	104 43
November 21..	By cash paid H. L. Fallin for labor and exchange...	25 25
November 30..	By cash paid E. C. Absalom and W. J. Waggoner, janitors, and exchange.....	30 25
December 14..	By cash paid John Evans, farm hand, and exchange.....	25 25
December 17..	By cash paid students for labor and exchange.....	24 64
December 17..	By cash paid P. Van Winkle, lumber.....	6 82
December 17..	By cash paid Botefuhr & Jernigan on account for hardware	50 00
December 18..	By cash paid Jernigan & Botefuhr on account, exchange	40 20
December 28..	By cash paid Novelty Iron Works, Sterling, Illinois, for seats	463 50
December 30..	By cash paid Absalom and Waggoner, janitors, etc.. 1863.	30 25
January 7....	By cash paid N. P. Gates, salary as instructor for term ending December 20, 1872, and exchange..	884 40
January 7....	By cash paid Henry L. Burnell, same	285 42
January 7....	By cash paid Miss L. J. Stanard, same.....	502 50
January 8....	By cash paid Novelty Iron Works, desks, etc.....	86 25
January 8....	By cash paid Jernigan & Botefuhr, balance of bill for hardware, etc., and exchange.....	107 27
January 9....	By cash paid H. C. C. Botefuhr for services as farm Superintendent for year 1872, and exchange....	452 25
January 10....	By cash paid C. H. Leverett, salary as instructor for term ending December 20, 1872, and exchange..	670 00
January 10....	By cash paid Miss Mary R. Gorton, same.....	670 00
January 10....	By cash balance due on loan made in October, 1872. on Treasurer's certificates, as collateral certificates, not selling at the rate for which they were pledged, and interest.....	87 00
January 18....	By cash paid A. W. Bishop, salary as Treasurer for half year ending January 18, 1873.....	250 00
January 20....	By cash paid for labor on farm and exchange.....	25 25
January 20....	By cash paid Maurice Coffey, repair on wagon, plows, etc.....	18 25
	By cash balance.....	\$31,341 51 8,803 11
		\$40,144 62
January 20....	To balance on hand to Cr. of the University.....	\$8,803 11

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., January 20, 1873.

To the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University:

As supplemental to the financial statement herewith transmitted of my receipts and expenditures as Treasurer of the said University, I respectfully report that during the years 1871 and 1872 I caused to be prepared the bonds of the county of Washington and the bonds of the town of Fayetteville, severally voted by the county and town as an inducement for the location of the University where it is now situated, and that thereafter they were duly executed by the regularly constituted authorities of the said county and town.

The bonds of the county of Washington (\$100,000), payable thirty (30) years from date, and bearing interest from the first day of January, 1872, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, were duly executed and delivered to me in the month of December, 1871, and thereafter delivered by me to the Hon. Henry Page, Treasurer of the State of Arkansas, in whose custody and subject to whose order they now are as the financial agent of the said University. Upon these bonds a year's interest, \$8000, matured on the 1st instant, but none of it has been paid. I learn, unofficially, however, that the necessary assessment to meet it was made in the year 1872, and that it will be duly collected.

The bonds of the town of Fayetteville (\$30,000), likewise payable thirty years from date and bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and upon which six months' interest was due on the 1st instant, have never been delivered to me, though repeatedly asked for, and the reason for their non-delivery, as I am informed, is this, that they are safer under the control of the Town Council of Fayetteville than they will be if delivered to this Board of Trustees.

The balance of the State appropriation for the maintenance of this University that came into the possession of the undersigned in December last was insufficient for the payment of the debts of the University that would mature during that month, and the State Treasurer having begun to receive money under the contract made by him for the sale of the Agricultural College scrip to which the University is entitled, I applied to him for \$10,000 of the said funds, the University being entitled to receive that sum from this fund under the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, that provided that not to exceed ten per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of this scrip could be appropriated for the purchase of a site for the University and an experimental farm attached. It therefore appeared to the undersigned that this would be a proper reimbursement to the University, especially in the present condition of its funds, there being absolutely no other resources for the payment of current expenses, and I respectfully ask that my action in receiving and that of the State Treasurer in paying to me the said sum of ten thousand dollars may be approved by your honorable Board.

A. W. BISHOP,
Treasurer Arkansas Industrial University.

All the foregoing reports were unanimously adopted and ordered to be recorded.

Brigadier-General Fick, of the State Guard, on behalf of the Adjutant-General of the State, offered to place twenty stands of arms at the disposal of the military department of the University.

Subject referred to the Executive Committee, with power to act.

A letter from Fayetteville was read, and further action thereon indefinitely postponed.

Trustees Searle and Bennett were appointed to draft suitable amendments to the statutory law of this State relating to the investment of the endowment fund of this University.

Adjourned to 3 o'clock p.m. on to-morrow.

LITTLE ROCK, January 23, 1873.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—

Hon. J. C. Corbin, President;

Trustees Bennett, Cohn, Young, Bishop and Searle.

Absent—

Prather, Botefuhr, Millen and Clayton.

No quorum.

Board adjourned till 3 o'clock p.m. on to-morrow.

LITTLE Rock, January 24, 1873.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—

Hon. J. C. Corbin, President;

Trustees Bennett, Cohn, Young, Bishop, Searle, Millen and Clayton.

Absent—

Trustees Prather and Botefuhr.

Reading of minutes dispensed with for the present.

The heretofore presented Rules and By-laws were taken from the table for the consideration of the Board, and, after due deliberation and sundry amendments, were adopted *seriatim*, as follows, to-wit:

RULES AND BY-LAWS

FOR THE

GOVERNMENT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Arkansas Industrial University,

WITH A NORMAL DEPARTMENT THEREIN.

ARTICLE I.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

SECTION 1. All meetings of the Board of Trustees shall be held in the city of Little Rock, Arkansas, except the regular annual meeting, which shall be held at the seat of the University, in Washington county, Arkansas.

SEC. 2. Said regular annual meeting of the Board shall be held on Monday of commencement week of each year.

SEC. 3. Special meetings, when necessary, may be called by the President or any three (3) members of the Board petitioning the President, who shall mail to each member of the Board or personally serve him with a copy of such call at least twenty (20) days before the day of meeting: *Provided*, That the business to be attended to at such meeting shall be specified in such call or notice.

ARTICLE II.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

SECTION 1. *First.* Calling roll of members.
Second. Reading of minutes of previous meetings.
Third. Receiving reports of standing committees.
Fourth. Consideration of communications.
Fifth. Reports of officers.
Sixth. Reports of special committees.
Seventh. Consideration of unfinished and new business.

ARTICLE III.

RULES OF DEBATE.

SECTION 1. In discussions and the disposition of business the Board shall be governed by the parliamentary rules and usages governing deliberative bodies.

SEC. 2. Every resolution offered shall be reduced to writing and sent to the Secretary's table.

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS AND APPOINTEES OF THE BOARD.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Board shall consist of its President, Treasurer and Secretary.

SEC. 2. The Board may from time appoint such subordinate officers and employes as they may deem necessary to carry on the institution.

ARTICLE V.

TERM OF OFFICE.

SECTION 1. The Treasurer and Secretary shall be elected biennially at the regular annual meeting hereinafter provided for that purpose, and hold their offices until their successors are chosen and qualified.

SEC. 2. All other officers and employes shall be appointed at such time, in such manner and for such term as the Board shall by resolution in each case direct, and be subject to removal for cause, at the pleasure of the Board.

ARTICLE VI.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

SECTION 1. The President shall cast his vote in case of a tie on all questions

or propositions submitted to the Board, and—upon calling any member to the chair—may participate in debate.

ARTICLE VII.

DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.

SECTION 1. The Treasurer shall give bond with approved security to the amount of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), and shall disburse the funds under the direction of the Board.

SEC. 2. He shall be the custodian of all moneys and securities belonging to the University, except such as by law are placed in the custody of the Treasurer of the State, as financial agent, and shall invest such funds as directed by the Board.

SEC. 3. The Treasurer shall annually, and oftener if required, make a detailed report to the Board of all receipts and disbursements.

ARTICLE VIII.

DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.

SECTION 1. The Secretary shall perform the duties required of him by law and usually appertaining to his office. He shall keep the books and papers belonging to his office in the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction at Little Rock, and the same shall be open to the inspection of the members of this Board and all other persons interested therein.

SEC. 2. The Secretary is required to make a regular annual report of all the proceedings of the Board, on or before the regular general meeting of the Board.

ARTICLE IX.

DISABILITIES OF MEMBERS.

SECTION 1. No Trustee shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract made by or on behalf of the Board.

ARTICLE X.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. This Board shall elect the following Standing Committees: First—An Executive Committee, of three members; Second—A Finance Committee, of three members; Third—A Committee on Buildings and Grounds, of three members; and Fourth—A Committee on Rules and By-laws, of three members.

ARTICLE XI.

DUTIES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SECTION 1. The Executive Committee shall—for the purpose for which they were appointed—possess all the power of the Board: *Provided*, That they shall not alter or amend the acts of the Board, nor act upon any matter referred to any committee of the Board that may be intrusted with any special business, and shall be strictly confined to such business as cannot be left until the annual meeting of the Board.

SEC. 2. The members of this committee shall hold their office for one year from the time of their election, and they shall submit the minutes of their proceedings, or make a report through their chairman, to the regular meeting of the Board at Fayetteville of all their transactions since the last meeting of the Board.

SEC. 3. The committee shall have power, from time to time, to employ suitable persons for positions in the Faculty of the University in its various departments, and to make the necessary changes or modifications in the course of study and to adopt suitable text-books.

ARTICLE XII.

DUTIES OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

SECTION 1. The Finance Committee shall have general supervision of the financial affairs of the University, subject to the rules and control of the Board. They shall make to the Board, at their annual meeting, a statement of the financial condition of the University; of the income from all sources and its necessary and probable outlay, and prepare and submit an estimate, and recommend the appropriation of a sufficient amount to defray the expenses of the University for the succeeding year. They shall report at all other meetings of the Board, when required, and shall recommend such measures for the management of the resources as they may think best.

ARTICLE XIII.

DUTIES OF COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

SECTION 1. The Committee on Buildings and Grounds shall consider and report upon all plans, specifications, or proposals for the sale or exchange, repairs or improvements of the buildings or grounds belonging to the University, or for the erection of buildings or fences on the same, and for their convenient subdivisions, and all orders of the board for the improvement on buildings and grounds, (except the farm to be under the control of the Executive Committee) shall be under the control and charge of this committee.

SEC. 2. Bids for buildings and improvements exceeding the sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) shall be submitted to the Board for their approval or disapproval.

ARTICLE XIV.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1. The Committee on Rules and By-laws shall perform and recommend, from time to time, by-laws for the government of the Board in its own business.

ARTICLE XV.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. A regular meeting of this Board shall be held at the city of Little Rock, Arkansas, on the second Monday of January in each year, at the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the purpose of electing the several standing committees for the ensuing year, and said committees shall hold their several offices until their successors are chosen and qualified.

SEC. 2. The offices of Treasurer and Secretary of this Board shall also be filled by election at this meeting, and the present incumbents of said offices shall hold them until the thirty-first day of December, 1873, or until their successors are elected and qualified.

ARTICLE XVI.

AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1. These by-laws may be amended, altered or repealed at regular annual meeting of the Board, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members present.

Adopted January 24, 1873.

LITTLE ROCK, March 12, 1873.

The committee to suggest amendments to statutory law presented the following as the result of their labor, viz.:

[See amendment to section two (2) of act for the organization, etc., of this University, on page ——.]

Said amendment was sanctioned and adopted by the Board as fully meeting the requirements of this institution, and the

Secretary directed to forward a copy thereof to Trustee John M. Clayton, State Senator, for introduction to the upper house of the General Assembly, now in session.

Adjourned to 3 o'clock p.m. on to-morrow.

LITTLE ROCK, January 25, 1873.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—

Hon. J. C. Corbin, President;

Trustees Bennett, Cohn, Young, Bishop, Searle and Clayton.

Absent—

Trustees Prather, Botefuhr and Millen.

A synopsis of yesterday's proceedings was read.

The by-laws and rules which on yesterday were adopted *scritam* were re-read and adopted as a whole by a unanimous vote in the affirmative, and thereupon said rules and by-laws were declared to be and to remain the laws of this Board until altered, amended or repealed.

The Board appointed a committee, consisting of Trustees Clayton, Millen and Sarber, to secure, if possible, from the present Legislature, an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) for the maintenance of this University, and that said committee take the necessary steps to that end.

The Secretary was instructed to notify said committee hereof.

The Board unanimously instructed the State Treasurer and financial agent of the State and this Board to invest the proceeds of the Agricultural College scrip allotted to this State, as fast as he shall receive them, in registered government bonds

of the United States bearing the highest rate of interest, and report his action at the next regular meeting of this Board, said investment to be made at the lowest market rate of said bonds.

Under the lately adopted rules and by-laws for the government of this Board, and in accordance therewith, the Board authorized the President to appoint a Finance Committee. Trustees Millen, Searle and Young were duly appointed as said committee.

The Board authorized A. W. Bishop, in his contemplated visit East, to engage a suitable President for the University by adopting the following, to-wit:

Resolved, That Trustee A. W. Bishop be and he is hereby authorized to visit the East for the purpose of finding a competent and suitable person for the Presidency of the Arkansas Industrial University; and he is further authorized, in the event of finding such person, to contract with him for the filling of such place, such contract to be approved by this Board, and such person to be formally elected as President of the University, at not exceeding thirty-five hundred (\$3500) per annum.

The Board adjourned till third Monday in February.

LITTLE ROCK, February 17, 1873.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—

Hon. J. C. Corbin, President;

Trustees Bennett, Searle and Cohn.

No quorum appearing,

The Board adjourned till 3 o'clock p.m. on to-morrow.

FEBRUARY 18, 1873.

Board met.

Present—

Hon. J. C. Corbin, President;
Trustees Bennett, Searle and Cohn.

No quorum.

Adjourned till Tuesday, the fourth day of March, 1873.

LITTLE ROCK, March 4, 1873.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—

Hon. J. C. Corbin, President;
Trustees Bennett, Cohn, Young, Naylor and Searle (Trustee R. F. Naylor being appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. John N. Sarber).

Absent—

Trustees Prather, Botefuhr, Bishop, Millen and Clayton.
There being no quorum in attendance,
The Board adjourned till 4 o'clock p.m. on to-morrow.

LITTLE ROCK, March 5, 1873.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—

Hon. J. C. Corbin, President;

Trustees Bennett, Cohn, Young, Naylor, Searle and Clayton.

Absent—

Trustees Prather, Botefuhr, Bishop and Millen.

The minutes of January 19, 1872, were read, and, pending the reading thereof, the motion prevailed to dispense with the further reading of the minutes for the present.

At the request of the Board, Prof. Martin, of Pine Bluff, and Mrs. Clark, of Phillips county, Ark., both being in attendance, addressed the Board in the matter of additional normal schools for the training of colored teachers, and at points easily accessible to the colored population of this State.

The Board adopted the following resolution, *to-wit*:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed for devising some practical method whereby the Legislature may be induced to make a suitable appropriation for the purpose of establishing a normal school for the education and fitting of persons as colored teachers.

The Secretary was authorized to have one hundred and fifty copies of the rules and by-laws of this Board printed for the use of the members of said Board.

The Board resolved unanimously as follows, *to-wit*:

Resolved, That the University farm for the present year be placed directly under the management of the President of the University, and the Secretary instructed to notify the President.

A communication from Second Lieutenant L. M. Longshaw, Fourth Regiment United States Infantry, was read and referred to Executive Committee for action.

The President of this Board and Trustees Young and Naylor were appointed to hear read all yet unapproved minutes of this Board, and finding them correct, to approve them for this Board.

The resignation of Trustee H. C. C. Botefuhr, as Managing Committee of the University farm, was received and accepted.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds had further time

granted them—till next meeting—to bring in their annual report.

Adjourned to Friday, the 14th inst.

LITTLE ROCK, March 14, 1873.

Board met.

No quorum present.

Adjourned till Saturday, the twelfth day of April, 1873.

LITTLE ROCK, April 12, 1873.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—

Hon. J. C. Corbin, President;

Trustees Searle, Prather and Cohn.

No quorum appearing,

The Board adjourned till 7½ o'clock p.m. on Monday, the 14th inst.

LITTLE ROCK, April 14, 1873.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—

Hon. President Corbin, and

Trustees Cohn, Young, Prather, Botefuhr, Naylor, Bishop, Searle, Clayton, Bennett and Millen—all the Trustees.

The minutes of two previous meetings were read and approved.

The chairman of the Executive Committee presented a voluminous and very able report of his committee, as follows:

Your Executive Committee beg leave to submit the following report of their action under and by virtue of the resolution of your Board appointing the same and defining their duties and powers in relation to the establishment, organization, etc., of the Arkansas Industrial University, with a Normal Department therein.

Washington county having been designated by the Board of Trustees as the county within which the Arkansas Industrial University, with a Normal Department therein, should be located, and the Building Committee of the Board having selected and purchased, by authority of the Board, a beautiful farm and site for its location, adjoining and partly within the corporate limits of the town of Fayetteville, it was determined at once by the Executive Committee to provide for its speedy establishment and organization. Indeed, this seemed to be necessary, as the time within which the State could avail herself of the munificent donation of Congress by the establishment of the University was limited by the act of Congress to the 12th of February, 1872. We accordingly, at our meeting at Fayetteville on the 15th of November, 1871, resolved that the University should open on the fourth Monday of January, 1872, the same being the 22d of that month. And at this meeting, and the several adjourned meetings following in the same month, and the meetings on the 16th of March, the 20th of June and the 10th of July, 1872, and the 5th of March, 1873, our doings and proceedings, all having reference to the establishment and organization of the University, were briefly as follows:

UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

There were no buildings on the University farm, excepting the farm dwelling-house, and that was totally insufficient and inadequate for school and class rooms, even at the opening of the University. We accordingly recommended to the Building Committee the construction of a two-story frame building of sufficient capacity for two good school-rooms (one above and one below), and of such plan and arrangement that, when no longer needed for school-rooms, it could be converted into dormitories for students; also, the repairing and re-ar-

angement of the dwelling-house to make it suitable for class-rooms—the new building to be completed and the old one repaired and re-arranged on or before the 22d of January, 1872.

In accordance with these recommendations and requirements, by the promptness of the Building Committee these buildings were ready for use at the proper time. We also, by the same date, had the buildings fully furnished with needed furniture, as stoves, desks, seats, chairs, etc.; also, we provided maps, charts, blackboards, globes, etc., etc., for the use of instructors and students, and the University opened on the 22d of January, 1872.

At our meeting in June, 1872, the number of students (being then about one hundred) had so increased as to fill the buildings to their utmost capacity. It was therefore thought advisable, in view of the much larger increase expected by the opening of the autumn term of 1872, to provide for additional buildings. We accordingly recommended to the Building Committee the construction of another frame building thirty-six by fifty feet on the ground and two stories high, and of such plan as to windows, doors, etc., as to be easily converted into dormitories for students when no longer needed for school and class-rooms.

This building was erected and furnished with desks, seats, blackboards, maps, etc., ready for use by the 23d of September, 1872, when the autumn term of the present academical year opened. We have reliable information that the number of students has increased to about two hundred at the present date, and more than this number cannot well be accommodated by the temporary buildings provided as above mentioned.

The probabilities now are that by the opening of the autumn term of the next academical year the number of students will not be short of three hundred, in which event the present buildings will fall far short of furnishing sufficient and proper accommodations. Moreover, these buildings were erected merely for a present emergency, and to be used for school and class-rooms only until the permanent University structures could be built. In view of these facts, and the further fact that though these buildings are all that could be expected from the amount of the expenditures upon them (they cost not to exceed five thousand dollars), they are far short of what is requisite for colleges of learning in this country and age. We are of opinion, and therefore recommend, that measures should at once be taken for the speedy construction of at least a portion of the permanent University buildings.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

In view of the fact that the educational facilities in this State have been and are, with the exception of a few favored localities, such that young persons desirous of a collegiate or normal education have been and are unable properly and sufficiently to prepare themselves to enter the University or Normal Departments, we deemed it advisable to establish, in connection with the University and Normal school, a preparatory department at the very beginning. This we accordingly did, making it auxiliary to the higher departments and designing

it especially to prepare pupils who might enter it for these departments; believing, also, that a training or a model school in conjunction with the Normal Department would contribute to the more thorough education of the students therein, the acting President of the University, by authority of the committee, established such training or model school for such purpose out of material in the Preparatory Department.

This was done in the spring term, 1872. To the end that the Preparatory Department, including the training or model school, of this establishment might the more efficiently subserve the purposes of its establishment, it was placed directly under the supervision of the President of the University, who was authorized and required to organize the same by prescribing courses of study.

This department has been in very successful operation from the opening of the University, and its beneficial effects upon the higher departments, thus early, fully attest the propriety of its establishment.

TERMS, VACATIONS, ETC.

As to the terms, vacations, etc., the following was the arrangement adopted:

That the academical year of the University, with its several departments, should be divided into three terms, denominated autumn, winter and spring, and that the commencement and commencement exercises should take place at the close of the spring term.

That the autumn term should commence in the latter part of September, and continue fourteen weeks; that the winter term should commence about the first of January, and continue thirteen weeks; and that the spring term should commence about the first of April, and continue thirteen weeks.

That there should be three vacations, as follows: The summer vacation extending from the commencement at the close of the spring term to the opening of the autumn term, including the whole of August and the greater parts of July and September, and two short vacations of one week each, one at the close of the autumn term, and the other at the close of the winter term. In strict compliance as practicable with this plan, the winter term of the fractional year of 1872 continued from the opening of the University to the 30th of March, 1872, a period of ten weeks, and the spring term of the same year commenced on the first day of April, 1872, and continued to the 29th day of June, 1872, a period of thirteen weeks.

For the academical year of 1872-73 the autumn term commenced on the 23d of September, 1872, and ended on the 20th of December, 1872; the winter term commenced on the 30th of December, 1872, and continued to the 28th of March, 1873; the spring term commenced on the 7th of April, 1873, and will continue to the 3d of July, 1873.

As to the permanent plan in reference to terms, vacations, etc., see our report on the permanent organization of the University.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION, ETC.

Thus far our purpose has been not so much to organize a permanent plan of instruction in the University proper as to provide courses of study therein consonant with the incipient character of the institution, and such only for the time being as would practically meet the requirements of the students in attendance, for it seemed to us a waste of means to provide what was not needed. It is true such plan might have been stated and theoretically provided with the understanding that, as time progressed, it should be covered by practical provisions; but this could not be wisely done at an earlier day, before our needs were more fully developed, and before we could be certain what might be our resources upon which to operate. The permanent plan of organization as to instruction is now, however, pretty well matured, and a statement thereof will be given in our next report. But a stronger reason than the one just mentioned for not having provided more extended courses of instruction, especially as relates to agriculture, etc., was the unexpected difficulty and delay in procuring the agricultural land scrip to which the University was entitled, thus rendering the finances of the Board such as to necessitate the most rigid economy. But, though thus circumscribed in our labors and efforts in this matter, our purpose has been to act, as far as possible, in strict compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress making donations for the establishment and maintenance of industrial universities in the several States and Territories, and the act of the General Assembly carrying out the object of the Congressional donation in this State. In pursuance of this purpose, we have constantly kept in view the following great fundamental aims that are contemplated by the above acts referred to, viz.:

First—To impart a knowledge of science and its application to the industrial arts.

Second—To prosecute experiments for the promotion of agriculture, horticulture, etc.

Third—To provide the means of instruction in military science.

Fourth—To afford the means of a general and thorough education, not inferior to those afforded in the best colleges in the country.

Fifth—To afford to students, such as might desire it, the benefit of daily manual labor, the design of which is to be, first, remunerative; second, instructive, being planned and varied for the illustration of the principles of science; in other words, to bring together theory and practice—theory to explain practice, and practice to illustrate and enforce theory.

In accordance with the above views, we have provided what we denominate a course or college of general science and literature, which may be classical, scientific or eclectic, the details of which have been prescribed and published by the faculty.

We have also provided instruction in military science.

We have provided instruction in theoretical and practical agriculture and horticulture to be imparted by an extended course of lectures to be delivered at stated times through the present year. More than this could not possibly be done the present year.

We have also provided for the employment of the students, those who might desire it, in remunerative and instructive labor upon the farm, orchard, etc.

We would further report, in this connection, that a freshman class, respectable in number, was organized at the opening of the present academical year.

The military school, composed now of two companies, is thoroughly organized, and in a very flourishing condition, under the charge of an enterprising military instructor.

A large number of the students have sought employment in manual labor upon the farm, etc., and have derived much benefit therefrom by the instruction received, as well as financially.

We thought it best to leave the determination of the courses of study in the Normal Department entirely to the Principal and faculty thereof, under the general direction that about the same courses be prescribed as those of the best normal schools in the northwestern States. This was accordingly done by the faculty by the opening of the present academical year. See circular for 1872-73, page 14. This department we regard as in a very flourishing condition, and as already calculated to afford students attending therein a thorough normal education, fully equipping them for the high vocation of public-school teachers.

The Preparatory Department has also been thoroughly organized, and the courses of study therein established by the faculty under the general instruction of your committee, that it should be so organized and such courses of study therein prescribed as to subserve in the best possible manner the three-fold object of its establishment, namely:

First. To thoroughly prepare pupils to enter the University proper.

Second. To thoroughly prepare pupils to enter the Normal Department.

Third. To provide a training or model school where students of the Normal Department may be required to put into practice the theories taught them therein under the direct supervision of a training instructor. See circular of 1872-73, page 17.

In the University proper, we have designed that the regular courses of instruction should comprehend in their completion a period of four years, to be designated: "First, or Freshman year," "Second, or Sophomore year," "Third, or Junior year," and "Fourth, or Senior year."

In the Normal Department, the courses of instruction comprehend a period of two and three years, designated: "First year," "Second year" and "Third year."

In the Preparatory Department, this matter was left to the regulation of the faculty.

BENEFICIARIES.

It is provided in section 18 of the act of the General Assembly establishing the University, that the Board of Trustees shall have power to "prescribe the grade and number of honorary scholarships, and prescribe the rules by which scholars, who are to be admitted free, shall be elected equally from the various parts of the State." Under and by virtue of this section, we provided for two

hundred and nineteen beneficiaries for the fractional year of 1872, and again for the years 1872-73, who were to be entitled to four years free tuition, and who were apportioned among the several counties, according to their respective populations by the United States census of 1870, as follows:

COUNTIES.	No. of Students.	COUNTIES.	No. of Students.
Arkansas	2	Little River.....	2
Ashley	3	Madison.....	3
Benton.....	6	Marion.....	2
Boone	2	Mississippi.....	2
Bradley.....	3	Monroe.....	4
Calhoun.....	2	Montgomery.....	1
Carroll.....	2	Nevada.....	2
Chicot.....	4	Newton.....	2
Clark.....	5	Ouachita.....	6
Columbia.....	4	Perry.....	1
Conway.....	3	Phillips.....	6
Crawford.....	4	Pike.....	2
Crittenden.....	2	Poinsett.....	1
Craighead.....	2	Polk.....	2
Cross	3	Pope.....	4
Dallas.....	2	Prairie	4
Desha	3	Pulaski.....	14
Drew.....	4	Randolph.....	3
Franklin	4	Sarber.....	2
Fulton	2	St. Francis.....	3
Grant	2	Saline.....	2
Greene	3	Scott	3
Hempstead.....	6	Searcy	2
Hot Spring.....	3	Sebastian	6
Independence.....	6	Sevier.....	2
Izard	3	Sharp	3
Jackson	3	Union.....	5
Jefferson.....	7	Van Buren.....	2
Johnson.....	4	Washington.....	8
Lafayette.....	4	White.....	5
Lawrence	3	Woodruff.....	3
Lincoln.....	3	Yell	4

The manner prescribed by which said beneficiaries were to be appointed is as follows:

By the Governor of the State, ten, not to exceed two in any one county; by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, five, not to exceed one in any one county, provided he shall not be entitled to make any appointments by virtue of his being President, *ex-officio*, of the Board of Trustees; by each member of the Board of Trustees, four to be selected from his district. (Circuit Superintendents are now superseded by County Superintendents.—SEC'Y.) The Circuit Superintendents of Public Instruction shall be authorized to appoint the residue of beneficiaries from the several counties of their respective districts, provided no

appointment shall be made in any county exceeding its quota by the apportionment. For the fractional year of 1872 the Governor of the State, Superintendent of Public Instruction and members of the Board of Trustees shall complete their appointments and notify the Circuit Superintendents of Public Instruction thereof by the 25th of December, 1871, and the Circuit Superintendents shall complete their appointments by the 15th of January, 1872.

After the fractional year of 1872, and until differently arranged, the Governor of the State, Superintendent of Public Instruction and members of the Board of Trustees shall complete their appointments, and notify the Circuit Superintendents of Public Instruction thereof twenty days before the opening of the autumn term of each year, and the Circuit Superintendents of Public Instruction shall complete their appointments by the opening of the autumn term.

The persons entitled to make appointments are required to prepare duplicate notifications of appointments, one of which shall be forwarded to the President of the University, and the other to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

In case the appointee fails to appear at the University within twenty days after the commencement of the autumn term (except in cases of sickness), he shall be regarded as having declined his appointment for the fractional year of 1872. In case the appointee fails to appear at the University within two weeks after the commencement of its first term, cases of sickness excepted, he shall be regarded as having declined his appointment, in which case it is made the duty of the President of the Faculty to notify the person making the appointment, who thereupon is required to make another appointment as soon as practicable, and such other appointee shall appear at the University on the first day of the next term thereof.

The President of the Faculty is required to thus continue to notify appointing officers until their respective number of appointees make their appearance at the University.

In the number and manner of selecting the beneficiaries, as above set forth, our intention has been to make no change for the ensuing year.

In the selection of the beneficiaries, we have as yet required no further qualifications than that they should be of good moral character, and have attained to some proficiency in the ordinary branches of an English education.

It will be perceived that we have been very liberal as to the number of beneficiaries allowed. This was because we apprehended at the outstart that comparatively few of those appointed as such in the remote parts of the State for two or three of the first years of the University would attend, and this apprehension has been verified by the fact that up to the present term there are probably not exceeding sixty or seventy beneficiaries in the University and the Preparatory Department thereof. We thought, too, that this liberality would have a tendency to popularize the institution—a thing much to be desired.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION, TUITION, ETC.

In relation to the attainments of applicants necessary to entitle them to admission to the University proper or its departments, we left that matter to the Faculty, under the general direction of your committee that they should be about the same as required in institutions in other States of a similar character to our own. Under a resolution of your Board, passed in that behalf, we have thrown the institution open to all, without regard to race, sex or sect, requiring only the following qualifications—

First—That the applicants shall be of good moral character;

Second—That for admission to the University proper or to the Preparatory Department as beneficiaries, applicants shall not be under fourteen years of age;

Third—That for admission to the Normal Department applicants, if males, shall not be under sixteen years of age; if females, not under fourteen years of age;

Fourth—That for admission to the Preparatory Department, applicants other than beneficiaries shall not be under seven years of age; and

Fifth—That applicants shall have attained such proficiency in learning as may be prescribed by the Faculty. As to the attainments prescribed by the Faculty for admission to the University proper and the Normal Department, see circular for 1872-3, pp. 13 and 16.

The following additional regulations and provisions have been established in relation to admission to and tuition in the University and its several departments:

First—Beneficiaries who by the regulations of the Faculty may be found not qualified to enter the Industrial University, may be placed in the Preparatory Department as beneficiaries; but the time spent by them in this department will be deducted from the four years free tuition to which they are entitled in the University by virtue of their appointments.

Second—Applicants who by the regulations of the Faculty are found not qualified to enter the Normal Department may be placed in the Preparatory Department, and upon their entering into a written obligation to take a Normal course with a view of qualifying themselves as teachers after the completion of their preparatory course, their tuition shall be free.

Third—Those who may not be able by the regulations of the Faculty to prepare themselves for the Normal Department by one year's study in the Preparatory Department, shall not be entitled to free tuition therein.

Fourth—Students other than beneficiaries in the University proper shall be charged ten dollars tuition per term, and all students upon admission to the University proper or to the Normal Department, shall be charged a matriculation fee of five dollars.

Fifth—Students being residents of the State shall be admitted to the Normal Department tuition free, upon entering into a written obligation to teach in the public schools of the State for the period of two years after completing their Normal course; and all others, whether residents or non-residents of the State, shall be charged ten dollars per term.

Sixth.—Pupils in the Preparatory Department other than beneficiaries assigned to this department and applicants for admission to the Normal Department who—not being qualified for admission thereto—shall be assigned to this department to qualify themselves for the Normal Department, shall pay a tuition of seven dollars per term.

The intention is that these regulations and provisions remain in force until further modified or changed as circumstances may justify.

UNIVERSITY UNIFORM.

The University uniform which has been prescribed by your committee consists of a suit of cadet grey mixed cloth, of the same color and quality as that worn at the Military Academy of West Point, and manufactured by the same establishment, and a cap of dark blue cloth ornamented with the initials A.I.U. in a circular wreath in front. All male students in the University proper and Normal Department, including beneficiaries and prospective Normal students, being males in the Preparatory Department, are required to wear the University uniform under the regulations of the Faculty, unless excused by the Faculty. During the present academical year, as well as during the fractional year of 1872, only the cap has been and will be required; after this year the wearing of the full uniform will be required.

GOVERNMENT AND DISCIPLINE.

The government and discipline of the students of the University with its several departments have been vested by your committee in the hands of the President thereof, with the assistance of the other members of the Faculty, to be established and exercised according to the principles and usages that have obtained generally in first-class colleges of the country—but with the following reservation: That the Executive Committee, by the authority derived thereto from your Board, shall have a general authority over these matters, to be exercised only when occasion may require or justify.

The government and discipline, as well as the organization, of the Military School have been vested in the Instructor thereof, under the supervision and control of the President of the University.

The University Farm has been placed under the supervision and control of the President of the University for all the purposes of instruction and discipline. In this connection we have further to remark that the acting President and Faculty of the institution have not been relax in prescribing wholesome rules of government and enforcing thorough discipline among the students; especially would we say that the Military School, in the matters of order and discipline, as well as in the thoroughness of the instruction given, has surpassed our most sanguine expectations. Organized at the opening of the present academical year, it now comprehends two companies, numbering fifty or sixty each, and its influence among the students generally is most gratifying.

FACULTY AND INSTRUCTORS.

In November, 1871, we elected and employed Prof. N. P. Gates, then superintendent of the public schools of the city of Little Rock, as principal and professor in the Normal Department of the University, contracting to give him a salary of \$2440 per annum. Until the election of a permanent President, we assigned him temporarily to the charge of the University, with its several departments, as acting President, and also temporarily to the chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy in the University proper. Prof. Gates entered upon the discharge of his duties on the 15th of December, 1871.

We elected and employed Prof. C. H. Leverett, A. M., as professor of Ancient Languages and Literature in the University proper, contracting to pay him a salary of \$2000 per annum. Prof. Leverett entered upon the discharge of his duties in his chair on the fifteenth day of December, 1871.

We elected and employed Miss M. R. Gorton, then instructress in the Cook County (Ill.) Normal and Training School, as preceptress, and instructress in Mathematics and English Literature in the Normal Department of the University, contracting to pay her a salary of \$1800 per annum (afterward increased to \$2000), and she accordingly entered upon the discharge of her duties on the fifth day of February, 1872.

We elected and employed Dr. Richard Thruston, of Van Buren, Ark., as professor of Theoretical and Practical Agriculture and Horticulture, contracting with him to deliver a course of twelve lectures for the present year, his compensation to be forty dollars a lecture. Dr. Thruston was to enter upon the performance of the duties of his chair at the opening of the present academical year.

We employed for the present year Capt. Henry L. Burnell, to take charge of the school of Military Science, and to perform such other duties as might be assigned him by the President of the University, agreeing to pay him a salary of \$1500 per annum; and he entered upon the discharge of his duties on the thirtieth day of September, 1872.

We elected and employed Miss L. J. Stanard as instructress in the Training or Model School, contracting to pay her a salary of \$1500 per annum; and she entered upon the discharge of her duties therein on the — day of —, 1872.

We secured the services of Prof. W. D. C. Botefuhr as musical instructor, his compensation to be by tuition fees from the pupils of the music classes, which he was authorized to form in the University and its departments.

INSURANCE.

In March, 1872, we ordered the buildings and other property of the University then erected and purchased to be insured at reasonable rates in some responsible company, and we authorized Trustee Young as our agent to effect such insurance, using his discretion as to the company, terms, etc. Mr. Young accordingly effected such insurance for the period of one year in the *Aetna* Insurance company, of Hartford, Conn.

In February, 1873, we ordered all the property up to that time erected and purchased insured on reasonable terms in some responsible company, and we authorized Trustee Searle to effect such insurance, using his discretion as to the terms, company with which to insure, etc. Mr. Searle accordingly effected such insurance for the period of three years in the *Aetna* Insurance company, of Hartford, Conn.

This, we believe, completes our report so far as our principal actions and proceedings are concerned, the results of which have practically passed into the existence and workings of the University and its departments. Many matters of little importance we have thought not essential to inform you of by this or by any formal report, as the same may be known or understood by the members of your Board from the very full minutes of our proceedings which we have carefully kept recorded, and from the circulars issued and to be issued annually by the Faculty, as provided and required by your Executive Committee.

We have aimed in this our first annual report to inform you of what things have been practically done in reference to the establishment and organization of the University, rather than to set forth a theoretical plan of permanent organization and future operations; yet many things we have presented as to our action is of a permanent and continuous character, especially those that relate to the qualifications and plan for admission to the University and its several departments, number and manner of selection of beneficiaries, tuition, government and discipline, establishment of the Preparatory Department and Model School, etc. These will not be given in our report on permanent organization; their mention here is sufficient.

In conclusion, we have to say that, considering the many and peculiar circumstances discouraging to its establishment, and afterward embarrassing to it, or even militating against its development, the institution has thus far succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of its friends. Established but a little over a year ago, it has already attained a respectable standing in the State as a seminary of learning, and is at this time rapidly gaining favor among the masses of the people. We know of no institution that has in so short a time made greater advances in the number and advanced standing of its students, in its government and discipline, and in its means and facilities of instruction. Much of this success and efficiency, justice impels us to say, is attributable to the competency, energy, enterprise and industry of the Faculty.

Respectfully submitted.

E. J. SEARLE,
P. H. YOUNG,
JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Executive Committee.

Said report was unanimously approved by the Board and ordered to be spread upon the record.

The following report was submitted by the Executive Committee in the matter of Lieutenant Longshaw, to-wit:

Your Executive Committee beg leave to submit the following report and resolutions in the matter of procuring the services of L. M. Longshaw, Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Regiment United States Infantry, as Professor of Military Science in the Arkansas Industrial University, which was referred to them by your Board at its meeting on the fifth day of March, 1873.

We have had this matter under advisement, and believing that the services of Mr. Longshaw would not only be a saving of the funds of the University, but, what is of far greater importance, would contribute to the much more thorough instruction and training of the students in the school of military science therein than are now afforded, we would therefore recommend for your acceptance the following resolutions:

First—That L. M. Longshaw, Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Regiment United States Infantry, be and is hereby elected by this Board to the chair of Military Science in the Arkansas Industrial University; and,

Second—That the President and Secretary of this Board make a formal application in behalf of the Board, accompanied by the proceedings thereof in reference to his election, to the Adjutant-General United States Army, that Mr Longshaw be detailed and assigned to duty as such professor.

Respectfully submitted by the Executive Committee.

The foregoing report and resolutions were unanimously adopted, whereupon Lieutenant L. M. Longshaw was elected by acclamation as Professor of Military Science in the Arkansas Industrial University, subject to the approval of the Adjutant-General United States Army.

The Chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds presented a report of the proceedings and acts of said committee to the present date, which was read and approved by the Board and ordered to be spread on the record, as follows:

REPORT OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

To the Honorable President and Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University:

The subscriber, Chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, in behalf of himself and his associates of said committee, in addition to their former report to your honorable body dated January 17, 1872, and accompanied by exhibits A and B, and all of which were unanimously approved by you, would now most respectfully report, viz:

On the 31st day of January, 1872, the following correspondence passed between Trustee P. H. Young, a member of the Executive Committee, and Trustee M. A. Cohn, then a member of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, and both at Fayetteville on business appertaining to the University:

"OFFICE OF ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY,

"FAYETTEVILLE, January 31, 1872.

"*Hon. P. H. Young, representing Executive Committee of Board of Trustees.*

"DEAR SIR: The supply of water on the University grounds being found inadequate for the wants of the institution, would it not be advisable to have either cisterns or a good large well dug and prepared, so as to insure a full supply of water for the use of the University?

"Respectfully,

"(Signed)

M. A. COHN,

"Representing Building Committee."

"*Hon. M. A. Cohn, of Building Committee Board of Trustees.*

"DEAR SIR: In reply to the above I will state that I think it advisable that you proceed without delay to procure a sufficient supply of water, either cistern or well, for the use of the University.

"Respectfully,

"(Signed)

P. H. YOUNG,

"Of Executive Committee."

Your committee accordingly consulted with many old citizens as to the best mode of procuring a supply of water, and by far the greater number advised the digging of a large well, and further consulting the most experienced well-digger in and around Fayetteville, he gave it as his opinion that an ample supply of water would be found at a depth not exceeding from seventy-five to eighty-five feet beneath the surface, and in all likelihood at a much reduced number of feet. Hereupon your committee thought it advisable to have a well dug, instead of a cistern or cisterns. Bids for digging a large well—say eight feet in diameter, with no less than eighteen-inch wall to come off this space—were personally invited by your committee from all parties likely to undertake said job, but the annexed bid, marked Exhibit A, was the only one received in writing, though two more citizens made verbal bids amounting in the aggregate to within a fraction of the bid annexed hereto and marked Exhibit A. According to said bid the first seventy-five feet would cost the University \$1277, and as subsequent events demonstrated, the well having attained a depth of one hundred feet, would cost according to said bid the sum of \$1902. Your committee deeming said bids too exorbitant, and advising with the resident Trustee, Hon. C. C. Boteführ, in the matter, decided to hire said Shell, who put in said written bid, at \$3 per day and one assistant at from \$1 to \$1 50 per day, and later, if necessary, another assistant at like wages. Your committee, leaving Fayetteville shortly afterward, left said work under the charge and control of said resident Trustee, who reported progress occasionally, and finally, at a depth of one hundred feet, without having attained our object—*i. e.*, in finding a supply of water—and the funds left by your committee for that purpose being exhausted, the work was stopped for the present. Your committee are advised that ninety-four feet of said hundred feet had to be dug and blasted through sandstone and

limestone, and yet the total amount expended does not exceed the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars (\$550). We would respectfully recommend to the Board that work on said well be resumed by boring, or that it be placed in a condition to receive and retain water as a cistern.

On the twelfth day of July, 1872, the following communication was received by the Secretary of your Committee on Buildings and Grounds, to-wit:

"LITTLE ROCK, July 12, 1872.

"Messrs. A. S. Prather, M. A. Cohn and John E. Bennett, Building Committee, Arkansas Industrial University.

"GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, members of the Executive Committee of the Arkansas Industrial University, as such committee hereby state that the erection of an additional building for the use of the University for school-rooms is necessary, if not indispensable. They would therefore request the erection of such a building by the opening of the next autumn term, and would recommend that the same be two stories high and thirty-six by fifty feet upon the ground, and arranged according to the plan drawn by Professor Gates. They would further recommend that the lower story be twelve feet and the upper fourteen feet high, that the window frames be box for weights, and that the windows be so arranged that when the building shall be converted into dormitories each story may be divided into eight rooms.

"(Signed)

"Respectfully,

"E. J. SEARLE,

"P. H. YOUNG,

"JOHN M. CLAYTON,

“Executive Committee.”

Hereupon the Secretary of the Building Committee sent copies of the foregoing request to Trustees A. S. Prather, Chairman, and John E. Bennett, member of the Building Committee. To the Chairman of the Building Committee, who was at the seat of the University at the time, fell the task to advertise and contract for said building, and in the matter of the erection of the same would respectfully report as follows:

In compliance with the request of the Executive Committee of this Board, I proceeded to advertise for bids in the town of Fayetteville for the construction of said building, according to suggestions made by Professor Gates. Several bids were, in due time, received by me, and considerable competition was displayed by the contestants to procure said job, the bids ranging from \$2450 to \$2600. This sum being deemed too large, and the plans proposed for on a larger scale than asked for by the Executive Committee, said plans were reduced in size to conform with the request of the Executive Committee, and as the time within which the building should be completed was very short, I lost no time in re-advertising for new bids on the reduced plans and specifications prepared by the Chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds. After due and open competition amongst all contestants for the job, it was awarded to Messrs. Oliver & Mayes for the sum of twenty-two hundred and nineteen dollars (\$2219.)

The building or buildings proper are substantially built, of good material, weather boarded, well plastered, with hard finish, and a rough draft of the plan adopted is included herein.

Considerable extra work was done by and with the advice and consent of Professor Gates, and under his supervision, all of which being highly necessary, and the accounts certified to by him to the Treasurer, and paid by the latter, amounting to \$161 85. All requisitions for means made by me on the Treasurer of the Board have been promptly met, a detailed statement of which appears in his annual report. I would recommend to the Board that, to guard against the possibility of fire, at least two of Babcock's fire extinguishers be procured and placed in the buildings ready for immediate use.

As this will, perhaps, be my last official communication to this Board, I beg to return my heartfelt thanks to the members of this Board for their uniform kindness and partiality towards me. Many happy memories will cluster around our association through the varied scenes through which we have passed, and although I may have been derelict in some of my duties, yet I have a consciousness of feeling that I have labored honestly and faithfully for the best interests of our noble University, and my wish is that those who have its destinies in charge may build a monument enduring as time both for themselves and posterity.

A. S. PRATHER,
Chairman Building Committee.

BID FOR DIGGING WELL.

FOR A WELL EIGHT FEET IN DIAMETER.

Dirt, per foot.....	\$ 2 60	Limestone, per foot.....	\$20 00
Sandstone, per foot.....	12 80		

SUPPOSITION FOR FIRST TWENTY-FIVE FEET.

Eight feet dirt at \$2 60.....	\$20 80	Seventeen feet standstone at	
		\$12 80.....	\$217 60

SECOND TWENTY-FIVE FEET.

Twelve feet sandstone at \$12 80.	\$153 60	Thirteen feet limestone at \$20.	\$260 00
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Twenty-five per cent. additional for every twenty-five feet after fifty feet.

Walling included in above estimate.

(Signed)

J. F. SHELL

The State Treasurer sent in a communication relating to the payment of the land scrip, which was received and ordered to be placed on file.

The following resolution was introduced and referred to Trustees Searle and Bishop to investigate the legality thereof, to wit:

WHEREAS, The bonds of the county of Washington for one hundred thou-

sand dollars, and the bonds of the town of Fayetteville for thirty thousand dollars, payable thirty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and for the payment of which interest as it accrues, it is believed, due provision will be made, have been donated to and are now held by the Arkansas Industrial University; and

WHEREAS, The Agricultural College land scrip to which the said University is entitled has been contracted to be sold at ninety cents per acre, and payments in accordance with the contract are being made; and

WHEREAS, In the judgment of this Board the bonds above mentioned are an adequate security for the investment therein of so much of the proceeds of the sale of the said Agricultural College land scrip as may be necessary to absorb the said bonds, the said investment to become and be considered the permanent endowment fund in part of the said University; therefore,

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the State of Arkansas, as the financial agent of the said University, be and he is hereby authorized and directed to hold the said bonds as a portion of the permanent endowment of the said University, placing them therein at the rate of ninety-three and one-third cents on the dollar, and at the same time holding so much of the proceeds of the sale of the said land scrip as may be necessary to exhaust the said bonds; these proceeds to be applied to the erection of permanent buildings for the said University in such manner as this Board of Trustees shall hereafter direct; and the portion of the proceeds of the sale of the said scrip hereinbefore set apart, to-wit, the sum of \$121,500, being that portion thereof which, under the act of Congress donating it, must be made a part of the permanent endowment of the said University.

(Signed)

A. W. BISHOP.

Rev. W. H. Gillem, by permission of the Board, addressed the Board on behalf of Rev. J. W. Bushong, who desired the appointment to the Presidency of this University.

Referred to Trustee A. W. Bishop.

Trustee Bishop read a letter of inquiry from Hon. A. S. Welch, of Iowa, in relation to the Arkansas Industrial University.

No action.

The Board unanimously agreed to reconsider the action heretofore had by this body in the matter of adopting the plans, etc., of McKay & Helmle for the erection of the permanent buildings of this University.

A motion to reject the plans, etc., of McKay & Helmle, and adopt in lieu thereof the model and plan, as far as practicable, of the Illinois Industrial University, was referred to a

committee, consisting of Trustees Searle and Bishop, to ascertain the legality of this step.

The Secretary was authorized to procure a seal for this Board, to represent the coat of arms of this State, surrounded by the words, "Arkansas Industrial University."

Adjourned till half-past 7 o'clock p.m., on the 16th inst.

LITTLE ROCK, April 16, 1873.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—

Hon. J. C. Corbin, President;

Trustees Cohn, Young, Prather, Botefuhr, Naylor, Bishop, Searle and Clayton.

Absent—

Trustees Millen and Bennett.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

The committee to investigate the legality of rejecting the plans, etc., of McKay & Helmle and substituting those of the Illinois Industrial University in lieu thereof,

Reported as follows—to-wit:

Your special committee, to whom was referred the questions as to the contract—if any was ever entered into—between your Board and McKay in relation to the erection of the permanent University buildings, and the liability of the Board—if any has been incurred—by any contract resulting therefrom, beg leave to submit the following

REPORT:

We have examined the books and papers in the hands of your Secretary and can find no evidence of any express contract made by your Board, or the Building Committee as your agent, with Mr. McKay in reference to the construction of the permanent building, or any other buildings; nor can we discover such circumstances as would be sufficient to give a presumption of an implied con-

tract. The facts discovered—chiefly from the record of the proceedings of your Board—are simply as follows:

In the latter part of 1871 the Building Committee published propositions for the plans, etc., for the University buildings, and nothing more. In said propositions the committee stated that no plans, etc., were to be paid for unless accepted for *building purposes*. In the fore part of 1872 several plans, etc., were submitted by architects—among others, one by Mr. McKay. This latter was accepted by the committee as the best one submitted, who reported their action to the Board. The minutes of the Board show that this report was adopted, and that it was ordered that Mr. McKay receive for his plan, etc., in part payment for his services as architect. No reference is made in the minutes to any contract for building; if there be any contract for building it must be entirely by implication, as evidenced from the simple adoption of Mr. McKay's plan, etc., as architect, and the words in the Secretary's book—"that he be paid for his plan in part payment for his services as architect."

We think this is insufficient to raise the presumption of a contract. We would add that courts are never disposed to hold parties acting for the public as strictly to their contracts as private persons.

Respectfully submitted.

E. J. SEARLE.

A. W. BISHOP.

Said report was received and the committee discharged.

The question recurring on the resolution of Trustee Bishop, the subject matter of the last-named report, and after mature deliberation,

The ayes and noes being called for,

Said resolution was unanimously adopted, all the Trustees present voting in the affirmative thereon.

Whereupon,

It was announced that the plans, etc., of McKay & Helmle were discarded,

And,

The model and plans of the Illinois Industrial University substituted therefor for the permanent buildings of the Arkansas Industrial University.

The same committee made further report on the legality of investing the endowment fund of this University in the bonds of Washington county, etc., as follows, viz.:

Your special committee beg leave to submit their report in relation to the following question submitted to them at your meeting on the 14th instant for their investigation:

"Can the Board of Trustees legally order the investment of the proceeds of the sale of the Agricultural College land scrip in the Washington county and Fayetteville bonds—estimating in such investment the value of the bonds at any figure the Board may think proper and best, even though the value fixed might be greater than what the bonds would bring if placed upon the market for sale?"

We have considered the above question as thoroughly as the time during which we have had it under investigation would permit, and the following is our opinion upon it, with the reasons therefor:

It is proposed by your Board to invest the proceeds of the College land scrip, the congressional donation, in the bonds of Washington county and Fayetteville—donations from said county and town. Both donations are funds belonging to your Board for the benefit of the University, though for different and distinct purposes thereof—the former being intended, under the law, for the endowment, the latter for building purposes. The congressional act of July 2, 1872, providing for the donation of the College land scrip, declares that the proceeds thereof shall be invested in United States stocks, or State stocks, or other safe stocks, etc. Nothing is said about the price of stocks in such investment.

The act of the General Assembly approved March 27, 1871, appropriating the Congressional donation, declares that the investment shall be in United States stocks at their lowest market value. In this act no provision is made for investing in other than United States stocks.

The act of the General Assembly at its present session amendatory of the act of March 27, 1871, provides that if more advantageous to the University such investment may be in the Washington county and Fayetteville bonds, and *upon the best practicable terms*.

It is by this provision of this amendatory act that we are to answer the question submitted to us; for by the Congressional act the price of the bonds in such investment is left to the discretion of the Board, and the provision of the act of the General Assembly of March 27, 1871, as to the price at which bonds should be purchased relates to United States bonds, or if it relates to *any* bonds it is certainly substituted by the words in the amendatory act "upon the best practicable terms." If the Washington county and Fayetteville bonds were not the property of your Board, the words "upon the best practicable terms" would doubtless mean that the bonds in such investment should be purchased at their lowest market price. But being the property of your Board, the investment of your other fund therein is a transaction that relates entirely to the Board and the University. There is no second party or second interests. Such investment, therefore, is, strictly speaking, a conversion of the one fund into the other. Now, assuming this to be the case, and we think such assumption is a proper one without doubt, what meaning and effect should be given to the words "upon the best practicable terms?" If it was intended to mean precisely the provision for which it was substituted, what could have been the object of the substitution? It clearly seems to us that the meaning of these words was intended to be dif-

ferent from the provision for which they were substituted; and if different it must be by being more general and less limited, and it could be more general and less limited only by contemplating the preservation and best use of both the said funds of the University.

Our interpretation, therefore, of the provision in the amendatory act, to be explicit, would be simply this—that the investment in the Washington county and Fayetteville bonds of the proceeds of the College land scrip, or the conversion of the latter into the former, should be “upon the best practicable terms” for both the endowment fund and building fund. This interpretation would give the Board a legal discretion in the value to be fixed upon the bonds, the exercise of which could only be legally questioned when willfully or ignorantly perverted against the interests of the University.

Our opinion, consequently, is, that so far as the legal question submitted to us is concerned, the Board may fix any price upon the bonds from their face down which they may think proper, provided it is really for the best interests of the University; and we accordingly recommend the passage of the resolution.

Respectfully submitted.

A. W. BISHOP,
E. J. SEARLE.

Said report and the subject matter thereof were, after a lengthy discussion,

Recommitted to the same committee.

Messrs. Edwards & French, architects, of this city, presented a communication proposing terms for furnishing the plans, specifications, details and estimates, and if required the superintendence for the erection, of the new buildings lately adopted by this Board.

Received, and ordered to be placed on file for future reference.

Board adjourned till 1:30 o'clock p.m. on to-morrow.

LITTLE ROCK, April 17, 1873.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—

Hon. J. C. Corbin, President;

Trustees Cohn, Young, Botefuhr, Naylor, Bishop, Searle, Millen and Clayton.

Absent—

Trustees Bennett and Prather.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The committee to investigate the legality of investing the endowment fund in Washington county, etc., bonds reported back the same as yesterday.

Said report was received and the committee discharged.

The question now recurring on the resolution, the subject matter of said report, the following amendment was offered to said resolution, to-wit:

That ninety-three and one-third be stricken out, and seventy-five be inserted in lieu thereof.

Which was lost.

The original resolution was then unanimously adopted, all the Trustees present voting in the affirmative thereon when the ayes and nays were called.

The Board resolved that the President of the University be and he is hereby made a member *ex-officio* of the Executive Committee of this Board.

Trustee Bishop, who had been authorized to engage a President for the University, made the following report, to-wit:

To the President and Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University:

The undersigned, to whom was intrusted, by resolution of this Board, the engagement of a permanent President for the said University, respectfully reports that, proceeding first to Washington City, where a number of the most prominent educators in the country—and who are especially interested in the growth of education in agriculture and the mechanic arts—were in session, and subsequently to Ames, Iowa, he succeeded in effecting the partial engagement as such President the Hon. A. S. Welch, President of the Iowa State Agricultural College, the salary offered him being \$4000 per annum.

President Welch will attend the commencement of this University, in July next, and should the condition then be as promising as it now is, the undersigned feels assured that President Welch will accept the position tendered to him, his formal election first taking place.

The undersigned further reports that, though his instructions limited him to the offer of \$3500 as an annual salary, several of the members of the Board of Trustees intimated to him before his departure that if he could secure the President of an agricultural college and an educator of experience and national reputation, this Board of Trustees would probably ratify his action in offering to such a person the annual salary of \$4000. This he accordingly did in the case of President Welch, who has large experience as an educator, as well as a national reputation as such; and the undersigned therefore asks that his action in this respect be ratified by this Board.

Respectfully submitted.

A. W. BISHOP.

Said report was received,

And,

The action therein stated fully ratified by the Board.

The following resolution was then introduced and unanimously adopted—to-wit:

Resolved, That Hon. A. S. Welch, President of the Iowa State Agricultural College, be and he hereby is most cordially invited to deliver the annual address at the Commencement of the Arkansas Industrial University, in July next, and that the Secretary of this Board be instructed—in its behalf and that of the friends of the University throughout the State—to transmit this invitation to President Welch, at Ames, Iowa.

Resolved, further, That the Secretary be and he hereby is directed to forward a copy of these resolutions to Prof. N. P. Gates, President *pro tempore* of the said University, at Fayetteville, with the request that he also communicate with President Welch, and determine the day for the delivery of the address, should this invitation be accepted.

The following report was next received,

And,

Unanimously concurred in by the Board, viz:

To the President and Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University:

The undersigned, to whom was referred the application of the Rev. J. W. Bushong, of the city of Little Rock, for appointment as the President of the said University, respectfully reports that—

In March last, acting under the instructions of the said Board, he partially engaged as such officer the Hon. A. S. Welch, now President of the Iowa State

Agricultural College; that President Welch will attend the Commencement of this University in July next with a view to the full and complete acceptance of the position tendered to him; and that under the circumstances he cannot advise entering into negotiations with the Rev. Mr. Bushong.

He therefore recommends that the further consideration of the application of this gentleman be indefinitely postponed.

A. W. BISHOP.

Adjourned until half-past 1 o'clock on to-morrow.

LITTLE ROCK, April 18, 1873.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—

Full Board, except Trustee Bennett.

The minutes of previous day's meeting were read and approved.

Trustee A. S. Prather, chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, offered his resignation as a member of said committee, which resignation was accepted by the Board and ordered to be spread on record.

The following resolution was introduced and unanimously indorsed and adopted by the Board, viz :

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Board that the payment of fifteen hundred dollars to the Messrs. McKay & Helmle, architects, for the plans and partial specifications and details, and no estimates of costs of material whatever, is not only in full of all their demands against this Board, but more in fact than they were in justice and equity entitled to, on account of their failure to furnish all the details and estimates of cost; and, *Secondly*, Because said plans, etc., were rejected by this Board at a subsequent meeting as being impracticable for the purposes designed, and another plan, etc., adopted in lieu thereof.

By unanimous consent,

The Board proceeded to fill the vacancies in the Committee

on Buildings and Public Grounds, occasioned by the resignation of Trustees Cohn and Prather, with the following result:

Trustee John M. Clayton was elected chairman of said committee,

And,

Trustee E. J. Searle as the other member.

The following resolution, complimentary to the former Committee on Buildings and Grounds, was then introduced and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are due and are hereby tendered the Building Committee—as organized and constituted up to the present date—and especially the chairman thereof, Mr. Prather, for the faithful manner in which they have performed their duties in the selection and purchase of the beautiful farm and site for the University, and their construction of buildings thereon.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Board that each and every member thereof should be present at the Commencement exercises of the University in July next.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the present Legislature be respectfully memorialized to pass a resolution authorizing the transfer of the geological cabinet and metallurgical specimens now deposited with the Secretary of State to the Arkansas Industrial University, and that the Secretary be requested to take the proper steps to attain the above object.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Building Committee of this University be and they are hereby instructed to at once prepare to put the center and one wing of the permanent building of this University under contract, in the usual manner by advertisement and bid, conforming to such plans and specifications as may be necessary to construct a building similar to the Illinois Industrial University—with this difference: That the exterior surface thereof may be modified in such manner as may be necessary to utilize the building material accessible in the vicinity of the University.

Resolved, That any contract to be entered into for the erection of the said center and wing, with the specifications to be followed, be submitted by the Building Committee to this Board for action thereon, as by law provided.

Resolved, That Stephen K. Stone, Esq., of Fayetteville, be and he is hereby requested to act in concert with the Building Committee, and to that end he is hereby made—with his consent—an advisory and consulting member of said committee: The committee to intrust him with such powers as in their judgment may be necessary or proper to confer upon a resident citizen of Fayetteville in their absence therefrom.

Resolved, That the Building Committee be and they are hereby authorized to do and perform anything that may be necessary to aid them in the discharge of their duties as hereinbefore indicated.

The ayes and noes being called for,

The resolution was unanimously adopted—all the Trustees present voting in the affirmative thereon.

The following resolution was next introduced and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Treasurer of this Board be authorized and insrtucted to effectually secure the private donations made and given for the purpose of securing the location of the Industrial University in Washington county and at the city of Fayetteville, and that he be directed to dispose of and invest such donations in a manner that will conform to the conditions of such donations.

The chairman of the Executive Committee made further report on behalf of his committee, relating to the permanent plan of organization of the University proper, the Normal Department and the Preparatory Department therein, as follows:

Your Executive Committee beg leave to submit the following report, having reference to a permanent plan of organization as to departments and courses of instruction, chairs, etc., etc., of the Arkansas Industrial University, with a Normal Department therein:

The resolution of your Board of Trustees providing for an Executive Committee thereof defined in very general and comprehensive terms its powers and duties in relation to the establishment and organization of the University and Normal Department therein.

As comprehended within the scope of these powers and duties was the inauguration of the University, and that in time to save the Congressional donation, the election and employment of professors and instructors, the purchase of school furniture, apparatus, etc., the fitting up of buildings for school and class-rooms, or the procuring the same to be done, the establishment of a preparatory department and model or training school therein, the same to be auxiliary to the University proper and Normal Department, etc., etc.

Our doings in relation to these matters you have been informed of in our first

report, and their further mention in this report is unnecessary. But these were not all the things required to be done and provided for. Departments of instruction must be established, with courses of study therein, and this in strict compliance with the acts of Congress making the donation, and of the General Assembly appropriating the same, and putting into effect the objects thereof; chairs or professorships must be created, etc., etc.; and these things likewise were embraced within the scope of our duties. And as they relate more especially to the permanent plan of organization, we thought it best to incorporate and submit them in a separate report.

It is true the permanent plan of organization, as to courses of instruction, chairs, etc., might have been framed and adopted at an earlier day, but with less likelihood, we thought, of being what we needed, or what we could afford, for it was reasonable to presume that it would be quite difficult, or even impossible, to devise a plan that would properly meet our wants before our wants were developed, or to be wisely commensurate with our means before the extent of our resources could be ascertained and known. Hence our delay in these matters. But now, as there is no longer any uncertainty as to the extent of our resources, the Agricultural College land scrip (the issuance of which was so long delayed and uncertain) having been received and judiciously disposed of, and, as the University has progressed to such a state that its wants and the wants of the people of the State are better understood, we have thought it a proper time to prepare our report upon these vital matters, and submit it to you for your adoption or modification.

Our report proposes the full outlines and general features of a plan of organization. Such a plan might seem, at first view, to be too comprehensive and extended, when we consider that the institution is, as yet, but in its infancy. Yet, so far as the industrial features of the University are concerned, we could not well do less than this, and provide at an early day in its history what is certainly contemplated by the act of Congress providing for the establishment and maintenance of such institutions in the several States and Territories, and by the act of the General Assembly carrying into effect the Congressional bequests in this State. On the other hand, we thought that more than such outlines at this time and by us could not be wisely given. We therefore propose, after prescribing these outlines, to leave them, in great part, to be filled up with the proper and necessary details by the faculty (within whose province this work seems more properly to belong) as the circumstances and necessities of the institution, in its development in magnitude and efficiency, may from time to time require and justify.

OBJECTS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL DONATION, AND CHARACTER OF THE INSTRUCTION TO BE AFFORDED AND IMPARTED IN THE UNIVERSITY PROPER.

The aims of an institution of learning necessarily control its organization. It should be fitted to its uses. The great general aims of the University are defined by the statutes, both Congressional and legislative, under and by virtue of

which its establishment is provided; and these we have carefully consulted to ascertain our duties in its organization.

The establishment of the University was provided for, as above incidentally intimated, by an act of the Congress of the United States entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July 2, 1862, and acts supplemental thereto. The most important part of these acts, as indicating the aims of the University, and, therefore, suggesting the plan of its organization, are the first and fourth sections of the original acts.

The first section reads as follows: "That there be granted to the several States, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, an amount of public land to be apportioned to each State, a quantity equal to thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress to which the States are respectively entitled by the apportionment under the census of 1860."

This section provides for the endowment.

The fourth section reads as follows: "All money derived from the sale of the lands aforesaid by the States to which the lands are apportioned, and from the sale of land scrip hereinafter provided for, shall be invested in stocks of the United States, or of the States, or some other safe stocks yielding not less than five per centum upon the par value of said stocks; and that the money so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished, and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each State which may take and claim the benefit of this act to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively provide, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

This section declares to what objects and uses the fund shall be devoted.

The act of the General Assembly, approved March 27, 1871, signifying the acceptance of the grant by the State upon the conditions imposed by the acts of Congress, does not further and more explicitly define the objects of the University.

The act of Congress above quoted from is the fundamental law, the *Magna Charta*, from which the University not only derives its life, but in which its essential objects are defined and the sphere of its legitimate operations is clearly and comprehensively marked out. To the provisions of these acts we must therefore look, primarily, to ascertain the province within which the University may legally and appropriately act; and since this State, in accepting the proffered endowment, did so with a full knowledge of all the accompanying conditions, it is its duty, and ours as Trustees thereof, to abide by and in good faith comply with these conditions.

In section four of the above-quoted act of Congress it is declared that "the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies,

and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

The purposes for which this University is established, the work which it *must do* and *may do*, are here stated and defined so explicitly, though briefly, that we find no difficulty in ascertaining and understanding them. It will be seen that the law, in respect to the instruction to be given, is twofold, mandatory and permissive—certain things must be taught, certain other things are not excluded. In respect to the latter, the Board of Trustees seem to have a discretion, and may provide for them or not, as they may think best. In respect to the former, they have no discretion whatever—they must provide for them or willfully disregard their duty. The departments of instruction for which we are positively and peremptorily required to provide are two, *viz.*:

First—Such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts; and,

Second—Military tactics.

Instruction in these is a *sine qua non*, a kind of condition precedent, default in which would doubtless work a forfeiture of the Congressional donation, and possibly, even, of the donations and appropriations made by the State, Washington county and Fayetteville, for they all depend upon the same conditions. It may be remarked, therefore, that there is much responsibility primarily and all the time resting upon us for the proper devotion and use of these funds—a responsibility to the General Government commensurate with that of the State for the proper devotion and use of the Congressional donation, and a further responsibility to the State itself for the proper devotion and use of all the funds—national, State, county and town.

Those branches of learning which are not excluded, and for which the Board may therefore provide at their discretion, are embraced in the comprehensive phrase, "Other scientific and classical studies." The boundaries of our duties are thus sharply defined, both inclusively and exclusively. If we should arrange courses of study embracing "such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts," and also "military tactics," we will have strictly complied with the law, and if, in addition to these, we also provide instruction in "other scientific and classical studies," we will have done what the law, in so many words, allows and empowers us to do.

The phrase "without excluding other scientific and classical studies" might receive a much stronger interpretation than this. The words "without excluding" might be taken to mean another form of requirement—as coupling the duty of not excluding certain studies with that of including certain other studies, and embracing both alike in the positive injunctions of the statute. This, indeed, would be by no means unwarrantable, yet your committee have preferred in the interpretation of this section to adopt the permissive or optional theory, because it is one about which there can be no doubts.

Having ascertained the intention of Congress, in a very general sense, as to what *should* be taught and as to what *might* be taught in these universities, we are prepared to ascertain and consider more explicitly the objects and results desired and contemplated in these statutory provisions, both mandatory and permissive. We will first consider very briefly the mandatory provision and its object.

Up to and at the time of this congressional grant, colleges and universities seemed to be designed and adapted only to fit men for the so-called "learned professions," while the education of the farmer, mechanic, etc., for his pursuit was unprovided for and disregarded. Even in those institutions of learning whose courses of instruction were intended for mental culture and to impart general information, the discipline and influence were such as to seduce their students from the great and honorable field of productive industry. The manifest results of this was the appropriation of learning and mental culture to the learned professions and the consequent degradation—in public estimation, if not in fact—of the industrial pursuits and professions and those who belonged to them.

These, doubtless, were the reasons that prompted Congress to lay the foundation of this new class of colleges and universities—new in their aims and results, new in their organization—*institutions which should train men to the industrial pursuits and help them to turn a portion of the currents of educated life into the channels of productive industry.* By them it was intended to link learning more closely with labor, and to bring the light of science more fully to the aid of the productive arts. Through them it was intended to give the pursuits of agriculture and the mechanic arts that honor and commanding position in community to which they are justly entitled—that honor and position which should not be inferior in any enlightened community to those even of the so-called "learned professions." In fine, while prompted by the manifest wants of the public as above indicated, Congress seems to have acted upon two fundamental assumptions:

First—That agriculture and the mechanic arts are the peers of any other occupation and arts in their dignity, importance and scientific scope; and,

Second—That the thorough mastery of these and the sciences applicable to them requires an education different in kind, but as systematic and complete as that required for the comprehension of the learned professions.

The practical objects, therefore, which Congress in their said acts, expressly and by implication, imperatively required to be subserved in their provisions for this class of colleges and universities seem to be briefly as follows:

First—Instruction in agriculture, which includes—

- 1—Agriculture proper;
- 2—Horticulture, and the sciences respectively applicable to agriculture and horticulture;

Second—Instruction in the mechanic arts, which includes—

- 1—Architecture;
- 2—The several departments of engineering—as mechanical, mining and civil—theoretical and practical;

Third—Instruction in military tactics and sciences relating thereto;

Fourth—Instruction in commerce;

Fifth—An annual report regarding the progress of the University, improvements made in the arts and sciences taught therein, industrial and economical statistics, etc., etc.—one copy of which report to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior, and another to all the other colleges and universities endowed under the provisions of this act.

And your committee believe that these great objects should be subserved as soon and as completely as the circumstances of the University will permit.

We will now consider the permissive provision and its objects.

As above intimated, we believe that the statute would admit of an interpretation making instruction in other studies than those related to industrial pursuits mandatory; but we have preferred—and therefore have adopted—an interpretation that would leave it to the option of the Board of Trustees whether such other studies should be prescribed or not. This latter we call the permissive theory or interpretation, and the clauses interpreted the permissive provision, because they provide for "other scientific and classical studies" if the Board of Trustees should see fit to establish or provide for them among the courses of instruction in the University.

By the terms "other scientific and classical studies," Congress no doubt had in view all the branches of learning heretofore taught in the ordinary colleges of the country, and which may be mentioned briefly as follows:

First—Natural Sciences;

Second—Mathematics;

Third—Modern Languages and Literature;

Fourth—Ancient Languages and Literature;

Fifth—Mental and Moral Philosophy, Social Science, etc.

These the statute wisely permits to be provided for in this class of colleges.

These, so far as they do not relate to "agriculture and the mechanic arts," we might exclude from the University and not disregard our duties under the statute. But your committee are of opinion that they ought to be provided for fully and completely, and would mention the following as among the numerous and strong reasons for such opinion:

First—Every citizen, the farmer and mechanic not less than any other class, should have the advantages of the mental discipline and general knowledge which a thorough general education alone may give.

Second—Some of the above enumerated branches of learning, if not all of them, are of great advantage, if not indispensable, in the acquirement of a thorough general education.

Third—Men without the discipline and knowledge that such an education will give can not successfully master and apply the complicated sciences which enter into and explain the manifold process of modern agriculture and mechanic arts. None but men of the soundest education—men broad-breasted, wise-hearted and clear-thinking—are fit to become leaders of progress in the splendid industries of the age and country in which we live.

Fourth—It should be remembered that half the public value of a body of educated and scientific agriculturists and mechanicians will be lost if they lack the literary culture which will enable them to communicate through the public press or by public speech their knowledge and discoveries, or if they are wanting in that thorough training which will make them active and competent investigators long after their school days are over.

Fifth—Nor should it be forgotten that man is something more than the artisan, and that manhood has duties and interests other than those of the workshop and the farm. Education must fit for society and citizenship as well as for science and industry. The educated agriculturist and mechanic will not infrequently be called to serve in senate chambers, gubernatorial chairs, etc., and will need an education broader and better than the simple knowledge of his art.

Sixth—It should be remembered, also, that the University is for all the people of the State, and while it is designed to afford the farmer or mechanic a thorough education in his special pursuit, it should be organized for the purpose of affording a general education of all who might enter its halls, without regard to the pursuits which they might ultimately have in view.

Seventh and finally—"Nor should we forget," to appropriate the language employed in relation to an institution similar to our own in a sister State, "nor attempt by a one-sided education to restrain that free movement and versatility of American life and genius which leads so many of our more eminent citizens to the successive mastery of several vocations. Let us educate for life as well as for art, leaving genius free to follow its natural attractions, and lending to talent a culture fitting it for all the emergencies of public or private duty. If some of our graduates shall quit, for a time, the harvest field for the forum, or prefer medicine to mechanic art, we shall hope they will demonstrate that even in professional life the education given in this University is neither inferior nor inadequate; and in riper years they will return to their first love, and bring their gathered wealth and honors to lay them in the lap of the agriculture and art taught them here. Let the State open wide, then, this Pierian fount of learning. Let her bid freely all her sons to the full and unfailing flow: those whose thirst or whose needs are little, to what they require; those whose thirst and whose capacities are large, to drink to their fill. Let the University be made worthy of the State whose name it bears; worthy the grand and splendid industries it seeks to promote, and worthy the great country in which we live."

COLLEGES AND COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Having thus defined the general aims and purposes of the University, your committee would recommend the following arrangement for instruction as the one best calculated to subserve these aims and purposes:

The University proper shall embrace four colleges, with thirteen subordinate schools, as follows:

I. The College of Agriculture, including

First—The School of Agriculture;

Second—The School of Horticulture.

II. The College of Engineering, including

First—The School of Mechanical Engineering;

Second—The School of Mining Engineering;

Third—The School of Civil Engineering;

Fourth—The School of Architecture.

III. The College of Natural Science, including

First—The School of Chemistry, comprehending, first, agriculture; second, technological and pharmaceutical; third, metallurgical;

Second—The School of Natural History.

IV. The College of General Science and Literature, including

First—The School of English and Modern Languages and Literature;

Second—The School of Ancient Languages and Literature;

Third—The School of Mathematics.

The college also includes the following courses:

First—Natural History, Chemistry, etc.;

Second—History and Social Science;

Third—Mental and Moral Philosophy.

In addition to the above colleges and schools, there will be

First—The School of Military Science;

Second—The School of Commerce.

The faculty is empowered to fill up these outlines of instruction with the details as the progress and circumstances of the University may require and justify.

The establishment of the following chairs in the University proper is recommended:

First—The Chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy;

Second—The Chair of English Languages and Literature;

Third—The Chair of Ancient Languages and Literature;

Fourth—The Chair of Practical and Theoretical Agriculture;

Fifth—The Chair of Botany and Horticulture;

Sixth—The Chair of Theoretical and Applied Chemistry;

Seventh—The Chair of Mechanical Science, Engineering and Mining Engineering;

Eighth—The Chair of Mathematics and Civil Engineering;

Ninth—The Chair of Military Science.

The courses of study in the Normal Department shall be prescribed by the faculty thereof, under the general instruction that said courses shall be about the same as those of the best normal colleges in the country.

The establishment of the following chairs in the Normal Department is recommended:

First—The Chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy, which shall be filled by Principal of Normal Department;

Second—The Chair of Modern Languages and Literature;

Third—The Chair of Mathematics;

Fourth—The Chair of Natural Science;

Fifth—The Chair of Education and English Literature;

Sixth—The Chair of History, Geography and Civil Government.

There shall also be a Principal, also a Preceptress of the Normal Department
Respectfully submitted.

E. J. SEARLE, Chairman,

P. H. YOUNG,

J. M. CLAYTON,

Executive Committee.

All the recommendations and suggestions contained in the said report were unanimously concurred in and approved by the Board, and the entire report adopted and ordered to be spread on the record.

The Board resolved that when we adjourn it be subject to the call of the President, and if not called together sooner, that we meet next in the town of Fayetteville on the 30th day of June, 1873.

The Board adjourned.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 30, 1873.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—

Hon. J. C. Corbin, President;

Trustees Bennett, Cohn, Young, Prather, Bishop, Searle and Clayton.

Absent—

Trustees Botefuhr, Naylor and Millen.

Minutes of previous meetings read and approved.

On motion, all communications on the Secretary's table were laid over for further action.

The Treasurer of this Board made a verbal report in regard to private land donations, etc.

The Secretary submitted his annual report, which, pending the reading thereof, was, on motion, disposed of as follows, *to-wit*.:

That so much of the Secretary's report as is narrative in its character lie on the table for further action, and that so much thereof as may be documentary be referred to a committee consisting of Trustees Young, Bishop and Prather.

On motion, the Board adjourned till 2:30 o'clock p.m. to-morrow, to meet at the room over Etter's Bank Building.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 1, 1873.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—

Hon. J. C. Corbin, President;

Trustees Bennett, Cohn, Young, Prather, Naylor, Bishop, Searle and Clayton.

Absent—

Trustees Botefuhr and Millen.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

A letter recommending Mr. E. S. Bastin as a fit person to fill a chair in the University was referred to the Executive Committee.

Also,

Recommendations in favor of Mr. F. W. Corliss to the same effect, and all other letters on the Secretary's table, were referred to the same committee.

A communication from Mrs. Carlyle, of this town, in relation to certain grievances complained of, was read and referred to Trustee Naylor for investigation, with instructions to report during the present session of the Board.

The Treasurer of the Board made a verbal report in relation to interest on the bonds of Washington county and Fayetteville, due this University.

On motion, said report was approved, and the Treasurer instructed to collect such amount of funds on interest account due this Board, for the use of the University, as may now be in the hands of the proper authorities of the county of Washington and town of Fayetteville.

A motion that the Board proceed to elect a permanent President of this University, at an annual salary of \$4000, was laid on the table, subject to call.

The following resolution was then offered and unanimously adopted, to-wit.:

WHEREAS, The Arkansas Industrial University, located at Fayetteville, and whose permanent buildings are now about to be erected, is specially interested in the construction of a railroad from Pierce City, via Fayetteville, to Fort Smith; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Trustees of the said University are now in session at Fayetteville; therefore,

Resolved, That the Fayetteville delegation to the railroad convention, to be held at Fort Smith on the 4th instant, be and they are hereby earnestly requested, in behalf of the said University and the educational interests of the State, to urge the immediate and pressing importance of the quick construction of the railroad referred to, which, intersecting with the extension of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad at or near the latter place, will be of inestimable value to the middle and southern portions of the state in creating an easy means of transit to the University.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board be instructed to deliver a copy of these resolutions to the chairman of the Fayetteville delegation.

The Secretary was instructed to hand a copy thereof to the chairman of the delegation from this place to the convention at Fort Smith on the 4th instant.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to have posters printed to announce the delivery of the annual commencement address by Dr. A. S. Welch, of Iowa, at 8 o'clock p.m. on to-morrow, at the Court-House, in this place.

On motion, the Treasurer of this Board was instructed to draw the appropriation from this State of \$25,000, and due

this Board, to aid in the establishment of a branch normal college as soon as convenient, and place them to our credit with the Treasurer of State as financial agent of this Board.

The following resolution was offered, to-wit.:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed for the purpose of soliciting aid in money, property or other valuable effects, from any and all individuals, towns or other communities, for the benefit of the Branch Normal College, to be located as contemplated in an act of the General Assembly passed March 27, 1871; and, also, that the same committee take steps similar in character to secure a location for said college as was taken to secure that of the main college at Fayetteville, and to report at the next general meeting of this Board.

Which was, on motion, laid on the table until to-morrow.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to furnish a synopsis of the proceedings of this Board to the local papers for publication.

The following resolution was offered, to-wit.:

Resolved, That the President of this Board be respectfully requested to communicate with the proper representative of the Peabody fund, and procure from said representative any funds that may have been set apart, or that can be procured, for the use of the Normal Department of the Arkansas Industrial University.

Which was unanimously adopted.

The Board took a recess till 10 o'clock p.m. this day.

AFTER RECESS.

The Board reassembled.

The motion to go into the election of a President was taken up for action.

Hon. A. S. Welch was nominated as a candidate for President.

No other nominations having been made, said nominee (Hon. A. S. Welch) was elected President of the Arkansas Industrial University, the Trustees voting in the affirmative in the following order: Bennett, Cohn, Young, Prather, Naylor, Bishop, Searle and Clayton.

President Welch, being introduced, made a few well-timed remarks to the Board, accepting the honorable position tendered him by this Board conditionally, signifying that he will advise the Board finally of his determination of acceptance or otherwise two months hence, he being favorably inclined towards acceptance, the same depending on his abilities to remove the difficulties attending the resignation of his present position of President of the Iowa State Agricultural College.

The Board adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock a.m. on to-morrow.

JULY 2, 1873.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—

Hon. J. C. Corbin, President;

Trustees Bennett, Cohn, Young, Prather, Naylor, Bishop, Searle, Millen and Clayton.

Absent—

Trustee Botefuhr.

The minutes of previous day's meeting were read and approved.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds made a verbal report, recommending several modifications in the plans and specifications for the new University building about to be erected. Said modifications are as follows:

1. Substituting iron for stone in front porch.

Adopted.

2. Stone work in back ground of porch, and window sills and caps to be of stone quarried at Prairie Grove; but that said committee may substitute other stone in place thereof, if exigencies demand the same in their judgment.

Adopted.

3. That tin roofing be used on Mansard roof, instead of slate, as called for in specifications.

Adopted.

4. That a wooden reservoir be placed in the Mansard story, with pipes leading from thence to the several rooms in the building for conducting water.

Adopted.

5. The basement to remain unfinished in part for the present.

Adopted.

6. That the third story remain unfinished for the present, except the laying of the floor, and that the Mansard story remain entirely unfinished for the present.

Adopted.

7. That the cornices be of galvanized iron, instead of wood.

Adopted.

8. To substitute sheet iron pipes for those specified in the specifications left to the discretion of said committee.

9. The laying of gas-pipe was left to the discretion of said committee.

10. The Building Committee was authorized to substitute yellow, well-seasoned pine for white pine, wherever it occurs in the specifications, except for doors or window sash, which are to remain as now provided for therein.

11. A stone or tablet to be placed in a suitable place in the wall of the building, inscribed as follows:

1. Name of University;

2. Date of building;

3. Names of President of the University and Board of Trustees thereof.

All of which was concurred in.

12. Tin will be substituted for copper pipes and guttering.

Adopted.

13. Belting courses around towers to be of same stone as the window caps and sills.

Adopted.

14. Caps and window sills of basement story to be of sandstone.

Adopted.

The Board took a recess till 3 o'clock p.m. this day.

AFTER RECESS.

The Board reassembled.

All the Trustees present.

On motion, the matter of tuition fees for non-beneficiaries in the University or its several departments was taken under consideration, and,

On motion, laid over till the next meeting of this Board.

Acting President Professor Gates desired to know what disposition the Board desired to make of the University farm during vacation, and was requested to continue his supervision till further action thereon by the Board, and to allow the students of the University, who desire to do so, to continue their labors on the farm, and to retain their present residence during said vacation.

The Board adjourned till 8 o'clock a.m. on tomorrow.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 3, 1873.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—

President Corbin;

Trustees Bennett, Cohn, Prather, Young, Botefuhr, Bishop, Searle, Millen and Clayton.

Minutes of previous meeting dispensed with for the present.

On motion, Professor Botefuhr was granted a *doceur* for extra services rendered to date of \$200.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That a department of music is hereby established in the University, and W. D. C. Botefuhr called to the charge thereof, his salary to be hereafter determined upon.

On motion, the Treasurer of this Board was instructed to pay the expenses hither and return home of Hon. A. S. Welch.

The Board took a recess till 3 o'clock p.m. on this day.

AFTER RECESS.

The following resolution was offered, and was unanimously adopted, to-wit. :

Resolved, That this Board, through its Secretary, respectfully requests Hon. A. S. Welch, President elect, to furnish us a copy of his address, delivered at Fayetteville, July 2, 1873, for publication.

The following resolution was next introduced, to-wit. :

WHEREAS, At a previous meeting of this Board the Building Committee were instructed to put under contract the center and one wing only of the permanent University building; and

WHEREAS, It is now deemed advisable that the foundation and walls of the entire structure should be laid; therefore,

Resolved, That the Building Committee be and they are hereby authorized to put the entire building under contract, in accordance with the plans and specifications agreed upon, with such modifications thereof as they may suggest and this Board approve.

Which was unanimously adopted.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

On motion, all the recommendations of the Building Committee of modifications not previously approved by this Board be now approved,

Which was concurred in.

A motion that water-closets be excluded from the basement of the contemplated University building was lost by following vote upon the ayes and noes being called, to-wit:

Affirmative—Trustees Prather, Searle and Millen.

Negative—Trustees Bennett, Cohn, Young, Naylor, Bishop and Clayton.

Absent—Trustee Botefuhr.

The following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That a committee of three, consisting of A. W. Bishop, P. H. Young and M. A. Cohn, be appointed to confer with and furnish information to the artist of Scribner's Monthly Magazine in relation to the Arkansas Industrial University, its location and resources, etc., that a fair report of the college, the country and the people may be prepared for publication in said magazine.

Trustee Naylor, to whom was referred the communication of Mrs. Carlyle, made a verbal report,

And, on motion,

The further consideration of the subject was discontinued and the committee discharged.

On motion, section three of the act of March 27, 1871, relating to appointment of Trustees of this University, was referred to Trustees Searle, Bennett and Bishop for investigation, and to report as early as practicable.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted, to-wit:

I move that the Executive Committee be instructed to procure, as soon as possible, a suitable person to fill the chair of practical and applied chemistry.

The following resolution was introduced, to-wit:

Resolved, That section one of article fifteen of the By-laws of this Board be amended so as to read: "A regular meeting of this Board shall be held at the city of Little Rock, Arkansas, on the second Monday of January in each year," etc.

Which was unanimously adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Trustees Bennett, Cohn, Young, Prather, Naylor, Bishop, Searle, Millen and Clayton—9.

Negative—None.

Absent—Trustee Botefuhr.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to apply to the War Department of the United States to detail some suitable officer to teach military tactics in the Arkansas Industrial University.

The resolution heretofore introduced to regulate the tuition fees of non-beneficiaries to the University and its several departments was taken from the table, and

Referred to Executive Committee.

The motion providing for a committee to advertise for bids, etc., to locate the Branch Normal College was taken from the table and adopted, and Trustees Bennett, Clayton and Millen appointed said committee as therein provided for.

On motion, the final revision of the Secretary's annual report was ordered to be made by the Executive Committee.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted, to-wit:

WHEREAS, It is generally understood that the American Missionary Association will propose to fill and support one or more of the chairs of the Branch Normal College; therefore,

Resolved, That should such propositions be made by said association, the Executive Committee of this Board be fully empowered to accept such proposition. They are also, fully empowered to accept all propositions of a like character from whatever source.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That the address of President Welch and the substance or material parts of the lectures of Dr. Thruston on "Practical and Theoretical Agriculture and Horticulture" be published in the Secretary's annual report.

On motion, the narrative part of the Secretary's report was made special order for to-morrow morning.

Adjourned to 8 o'clock a.m. on to-morrow.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 4, 1873.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—

Hon. John C. Corbin, President;

Trustees Cohn, Young, Prather, Botefuhr, Naylor, Bishop and Millen.

Absent—

Trustees Bennett, Searle and Clayton, on business of the Board.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

The special order of the day, being the narrative portion of the Secretary's annual report, was taken up for action.

Said report was received, and, after a full examination,
The same was unanimously approved.

The committee appointed to revise the documentary part of the report of the Secretary reported, through its chairman, that said report had been fully and thoroughly examined by said committee and approved, except two changes, as follows:

First. That the chapter of the Digest now ready to be published relating to all the State laws governing this University be substituted for the detached portions of said laws as now therein contained; and,

Secondly. That all irrelevant matter, in a business point of view, be excluded from said report.

All of which was unanimously concurred in by the following vote, to-wit:

Ayes—Trustees Cohn, Young, Prather, Botefuhr, Naylor, Bishop and Millen—7.

Noes—None.

Absent (with leave to record their votes)—Trustees Bennett, Searle and Clayton.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to have five hundred copies of his report printed and have them bound in cloth, and to furnish copies thereof to officers as required by law, and to distribute the remainder as his discretion may dictate, reserving a sufficient number thereof for future use of this Board and this University.

The following resolutions and petition in relation to fares on railroads, etc., were unanimously adopted, to-wit:

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., July 4, 1873.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University, held in this town on this day, the following petition and resolutions were unanimously adopted by said Board, to-wit:

We, the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University, respectfully represent to railroad, steamboat and stage-coach companies, and to all other common carriers in the State of Arkansas, that the majority of the students of said University who attend as beneficiaries from the various portions of the State are persons of limited means, and we therefore respectfully pray that all common carriers in this State, upon the certificate of the officer making the appointment, grant to said beneficiaries half-fare passage to and from the University at Fayetteville.

And it is resolved, That the Secretary of this Board transmit a copy hereof, in printed form, to all common carriers in this State, with the request to acknowledge the receipt thereof as speedily as convenient, and to publish the names of the companies in the Little Rock papers which may grant the prayer of the above petition.

Resolved further, That the President and Secretary sign this in their official capacity, and affix the seal of the Board hereunto, and that the Secretary be authorized to attach the names of all the members of the Board herewith.

On motion, the Board now resolved itself into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of giving expression to the patriotic sentiments of its members on this the Independence Day of the nation.

The Board of Trustees as in Committee of the Whole.

Trustee A. W. Bishop in the chair.

Speeches were made by President Corbin, Trustees Bishop, Naylor, Cohn, Prather, Millen and Young.

The Board resumed business, Hon. J. C. Corbin presiding.

The committee reported progress, and asked leave to sit again on the fourth day of July, 1874,

Which, on motion, was unanimously concurred in.

The Board took recess till 3 o'clock p.m. this day.

AFTER THE RECESS.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds made the following report, to-wit:

MR. PRESIDENT: Your Building Committee have, in accordance with their advertisement for proposals to build the Arkansas Industrial University building, this day opened all of the bids received, and all of which are herewith respectfully submitted. We find that the following proposals have been made:

1. Mayes & Oliver—\$123,855 with gas-pipes and slate roof; \$122,575 with gas-pipe and tin roof; \$122,625 without gas-pipe and slate roof; 121,375 without gas-pipe and tin roof.
2. Ward & Lavender—\$141,000 as modified by Building Committee; \$141,600 with slate roof; \$1000 less without gas-pipe.
3. French & Reading—\$175,800 as by original specifications; 154,000 modified specifications, with slate roof and gas-pipes; \$150,800 with tin Mansard covering and without gas pipes.
4. Botefuhr & Springer—\$129,945 modified specifications, with slate roof and gas-pipes; \$1000 less with tin roof; \$500 less without gas-pipes.
5. J. A. McKay—\$124,880 modified specifications; \$1125 additional for slate roof; \$735 less without iron shutters; \$2150 less with wooden cornice.
6. H. A. Pierce—\$174,146 original specifications; if any alterations are made to be in proportion to bid.

7. Carroll & Adams—\$163,100 original specification; \$148,550 without fire-proof wing; \$142,700 without flues.

8. Butler & Lock—\$149,000 modified plans; \$147,000 without gas-pipes \$150,200 with slate roof.

All of these bids were accompanied by good bonds, in the sum of \$2000 each, conditioned that they would enter into contract, etc., as required to do by the advertisement of your committee. French & Reading filed, also, a certificate of deposit of the sum of \$13,197 with S. H. Tucker, a banker in Little Rock. J. A. McKay filed a number of recommendations of character. It appearing to your committee that Oliver & Mayes are the lowest bidders, we recommend that the contract for building the Arkansas Industrial University building be awarded to Oliver & Mayes, and that either the bid of \$123,855—it being that with gas-pipes and slate roof on Mansard—or the bid of \$122,625—it being the bid without gas-pipes, and with slate Mansard roof—be accepted by your Board. We would further recommend that they be required to file their bond on or before 1 o'clock on to-morrow, the 5th day of July, 1873.

(Signed)

JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Chairman Building Committee.

The following motion, introduced by Trustee Cohn, prevailed by the following vote:

Ayes—Trustees Bennett, Cohn, Young, Prather, Botefuhr, Bishop, Searle, Millen and Clayton—9.

Noes—None.

Absent—Trustee Naylor—1.

I move that the recommendation of the Building Committee that the contract for the University building be awarded to Oliver & Mayes be adopted, and that the said committee contract with said bidders to build said building according to their first and highest bid of \$123,855, being inclusive of gas-pipe and slate Mansard roof, instead of tin, and the whole contract to be completed by the first day of September, 1875, and that their bond be filed with the committee by 1 o'clock on to-morrow for the sum of \$25,000.

Trustee Millen was appointed a committee to notify Oliver & Mayes of the above action, and to invite them to appear before the Board.

Said committee reported Mr. Oliver present, and thereupon said committee was discharged from further duty.

Mr. Oliver was informed by the President of this Board

that to Oliver & Mayes had the contract of the new building been awarded, and that they must prepare and enter into a certified bond of \$25,000 by 1 o'clock on to-morrow, as required by advertisement.

The following resolution was laid over till to-morrow morning, to-wit:

MR. PRESIDENT: Your Building Committee have visited the University grounds for the purpose of selecting a site upon which to locate the University building, and we would recommend that the buildings now used by the University be removed to the elevated ground to the west of their present position, and that the new buildings be put up at or near where the buildings now stand.

JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Chairman Building Committee.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Be it resolved, That, in the construction of the main buildings of the Arkansas Industrial University, no additional expenses shall be incurred exceeding the amount of the original contract, unless the same shall have been specially authorized by this Board, more than \$1000.

The Board adjourned till 8 o'clock a.m. on to-morrow.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 5, 1873.

Board met pursuant to adjournment:

Present—

Hon. J. C. Corbin, President;

Trustees Bennett, Cohn, Young, Prather, Botefuhr, Naylor, Bishop, Searle, Millen and Clayton.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Trustee Searle, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presented, on behalf of his committee, the following report, to-wit:

Your Executive Committee beg leave to submit the following report:

First—In the matter of the applications of Messrs. Baxter and Corliss for positions in the University as professors, we have indefinitely postponed the consideration of the same, for the reason that their services are not at this time needed, if they were ever so well qualified for such positions.

Second—In the matter of the appointment of beneficiaries, your committee have made the following provisions and alterations:

By an act of the General Assembly, approved April 29, 1873, the office of Circuit Superintendents of Public Instruction having been abolished, and the office of County Superintendents of Public Instruction having been created, and this change resulting in deranging the arrangement of appointment of beneficiaries, we have provided that the County Superintendents shall, in the appointment of beneficiaries, perform the duties heretofore required of Circuit Superintendents.

We have also provided that each of the new counties created by the General Assembly at its last session shall be entitled to two beneficiaries for the ensuing year.

Third—We have resolved that the chair of Theoretical and Applied Chemistry in the University shall be filled by an experienced and competent professor by the opening of the academic year of 1873-4, and we will at once take measures to procure such professor for said chair.

Fourth—We have provided for the increase of Dr. Thruston's compensation to \$60 per lecture for the ensuing year: also, that Professor Gates receive the sum of \$100 extra, and in addition to his salary, for his services in connection with the college farm.

E. J. SEARLE,
J. M. CLAYTON,
P. H. YOUNG,
Committee.

Which was unanimously adopted.

The following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the State of Arkansas, as the financial agent of the State for the Arkansas Industrial University, be and he is hereby authorized and directed to invest the proceeds of the sale of the Agricultural College scrip belonging to the said University in bonds of the United States of the year 1865, bearing the highest rate of interest, and hold the same, with the interest accruing thereon, for the use of the said University, and subject to the order of its Board of Trustees, as hereinafter indicated, the said investment to be made whenever the said bonds can be purchased at one dollar and fourteen cents or less, using his discretion in the purchase for the best interests of the said University, and converting the said bonds into United States currency, and paying it over to the Treasurer of the University when and as the said Treasurer shall call for the same under the order of the Building Committee of the said Board, and report his action in the premises to this Board at its annual meeting, to be held in the city of Little Rock on the second Monday of January, 1874.

Was, on motion,

Referred to the Finance Committee.

Motion that Trustee Millen be appointed a committee to prepare a memorial to the town council of Fayetteville, in the matter of a sidewalk leading to the University grounds,

Was unanimously concurred in.

A motion that the sum of five hundred dollars be allowed Prof. W. D. C. Botefuhr, for his services as music teacher of the University for the ensuing academical year,

Was unanimously concurred in by the following vote, to-wit:

Ayes—Bennett, Cohn, Young, Prather, Naylor, Bishop, Searle, Millen and Clayton—9.

Noes—None.

Absent—None.

Excused—Botefuhr—1.

Recess till 8 p.m., same day.

AFTER RECESS.

Trustee Millen, from Finance Committee, reported back the resolution referred to them before recess this day, and recommended that the same pass, to-wit:

MR. PRESIDENT: We, your Committee to whom was referred resolution of Trustee Bennett, relative to disposition of certain Arkansas Industrial University funds, beg leave to state that they have had the same under consideration, and hereby report the said resolution back to your honorable body, with the recommendation that it pass.

H. A. MILLEN,
Chairman Finance Committee.

July 5, 1873.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Bennett, Cohn, Prather, Young, Botefuhr, Naylor, Bishop, Searle, Millen and Clayton—10.

Nays—None.

The following memorial to the town council of Fayetteville was adopted by the Board, to-wit:

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable, the Town Council of the Town of Fayetteville, Washington County:

We, your memorialists, the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University, would respectfully represent that we have caused to be constructed a sidewalk from the University grounds to a point near Dixon street, and we would further represent that during the inclement portions of the year the University will be difficult of access for students (more especially females residing beyond the limits of the walk aforesaid); therefore, we, your memorialists, would respectfully ask that your honorable body cause a continuation of said walk to be constructed along Dixon street to its intersection with College avenue. Your memorialists would respectfully recommend (if their prayer be granted) that, for the sake of uniformity and convenience of the students of said University, said walk be constructed in form and kind, including sleepers and planks, as said walk on University grounds above referred to.

And as in duty bound, your memorialists will ever pray.

The Building Committee, through its chairman, presented the following report, to-wit:

MR. PRESIDENT: Your Building Committee have carefully examined the bond offered by Messrs. Mayes & Olliver, required to be given, by resolution of your Board, before completing the contract for the erection of the main and permanent buildings of the University, and believe the same to be a good and sufficient one, with ample security to cover the amount required, and would recommend that it be approved by your Board. We also herewith present the contract in blank, as prepared by your committee for your action thereon, and would recommend that the President and Secretary of this Board be authorized and instructed, upon the part of the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University, attested by the seal of this Board, to sign said contract, which shall be binding upon the Board.

JOHN M. CLAYTON.
Chairman Building Committee.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Bennett, Cohn, Young, Prather, Botefuhr, Naylor, Bishop, Searle, Millen and Clayton—10.

Noes—None.

The Building Committee, through its chairman, presented their annual report, as follows:

To the Board of Trustees Arkansas Industrial University:

Your Building Committee desire to submit the following report of its proceedings from the date of its reorganization to the present time:

Your Committee met at the Supreme Court library rooms on the 22d day of May, 1873. Prior to this time, Hon. E. J. Searle, a member of this Committee had been to the State of Illinois on private business, when he volunteered to go to Urbana, the seat of the Illinois Industrial University, and to Chicago, to look up the matter of the plans and specifications for our building. At Urbana he learned from the Faculty of the Illinois Industrial University that they had in their possession not more than one-third of the papers pertaining to the plans and specifications of their building. These, of course, were valueless to us unless the balance of them could be found. Learning that John M. Van Osdel, of Chicago, was the architect who drew up the plans and specifications and superintended the erection of the Illinois building, he hastened to Chicago to see that gentleman, who informed him that all of his papers had been destroyed by the "great fire," but offered to reproduce them, with such changes as we might suggest, for the sum of one thousand dollars. Your committee, therefore, employed Mr. Van Osdel to do this work, for which we agreed to pay him the amount above named—one thousand dollars. Your committee, knowing that the money at the immediate disposal of the Board of Trustees would not be sufficient to construct, complete and furnish the main building and one wing, as contemplated by the Board, instructed Mr. Van Osdel to make plans, etc., with estimates, for the building, with various changes as suggested to him by your committee in their letter employing him, which changes, in the opinion of your committee, would not in any way interfere with its symmetry and beauty, nor with its durability or substantial character, but would result in a great saving of money to the University; all of which plans, etc., we herewith present as a part of this report. Your committee, on the 24th day of May, 1873, had the following advertisement inserted in the Arkansas Daily Republican, the Arkansas Daily Gazette, the Helena World, the Fayetteville News, the St. Louis Daily Globe and the Chicago Tribune, to-wit:

"NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

"BUILDING COMMITTEE OFFICE,
"LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, May 24, 1873.

"Sealed proposals will be received until one o'clock p.m., twenty-seventh day of June next, at the office of M. A. Cohn, Little Rock, directed to Building Committee, and until one o'clock p.m., July 4 next, at Fayetteville, Arkansas,

directed Building Committee, care Professor N. P. Gates, for the construction and completion of the main and permanent building for the Arkansas Industrial University, located at Fayetteville, Washington county, Arkansas. A bond of \$2,000 must accompany each bid, conditioned that if the contract is awarded the bidder will promptly enter into contract for the work so let.

"The contractor will be required to give bond in the sum of \$25,000, with three or more securities, to be approved by the Building Committee, for a faithful compliance of the terms of the contract. Terms of payment will be cash at the end of each month, based upon estimates made by the architect or superintendent of building, with a reserve of twenty per cent. as a further security for the faithful performance of the contract.

"Plans, specifications and details will be on exhibition at the office of Hon. M. A. Cohn, Secretary of the Board, in Little Rock, Arkansas, on and after the thirteenth day of June, 1873, and at the University building, in Professor N. P. Gates' office.

"JOHN M. CLAYTON,
"E. J. SEARLE,
"JOHN E. BENNETT,
"Building Committee."

On the thirteenth day of June the plans, etc., were received by us in accordance with our agreement with Mr. Van Osdel, when we employed Mr. John D. Edwards at a cost of fifty dollars to copy the plans, etc., for the purpose of filing the same with Professor N. P. Gates at Fayetteville, as per advertisement. On the sixteenth day of June your committee issued vouchers to the Treasurer of this Board for the sum of two thousand dollars, one thousand of which has been paid to Mr. Van Osdel for his services, eleven dollars express charges, etc., on plans and specifications, and fifty dollars to Mr. Edwards for copying plans, etc. The balance, nine hundred and thirty-nine dollars, is still in possession of the Treasurer of this Board, and was drawn from the State treasury to meet any unforeseen expenses that your committee might be compelled to incur during the present meeting of your Board.

On the arrival of your committee at Fayetteville, on the first day of July, it was ascertained that the amount of the building fund of your Board was not sufficient to erect and complete the building in accordance with the plans and specifications as prepared by Mr. Van Osdel, and that changes and modifications in the specifications would be necessary in order to proceed with its erection. We therefore made certain changes and modifications in said plans, etc., all of which have been heretofore submitted to your Board in a former report of this committee. On the fourth day of July we proceeded to open the bids and proposals received by us, and upon inspection of the same ascertained that Messrs. Mays & Olliver were the lowest bidders. All of the bids received by us, together with all facts relating to the bids known to your committee, have been submitted to you in a former report, and acted upon by your Board. We have also examined the bond offered by Messrs. Mayes & Olliver to secure the building

of the main and permanent buildings of the University, and have prepared to go into contract with said parties. This bond and contract in blank have been heretofore submitted to your Board.

JOHN M. CLAYTON, Chairman;
E. J. SEARLE,
JOHN E. BENNETT.

Which was unanimously approved.

The motion prevailed that the new University building be placed parallel with the meridian, and the east front of the new building on a line with the east end of the old McIlroy house as it now stands, or as near to said east line as, in the judgment of the supervising architect, the walls of the new building ought to be laid.

The following resolution was next adopted :

Resolved, That we now proceed to the election of a supervising architect, who shall be subject to the orders of the Building Committee, and suspended for cause by the said committee, their action to be reported to the Board for approval or disapproval.

After which three several ballots were had, and Mr. John A. McKay was declared duly elected on the third and last ballot as supervising architect of the new University building, he having received nine (9) votes out of ten (10) cast.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted, to-wit :

Provided, That the Secretary of this Board be and hereby is respectfully requested to transmit to the several County Superintendents of Schools in this State a statement of the number of beneficiaries the several counties are each entitled to send to the University, and also to furnish them with the necessary blanks for their use in the premises.

The Board adopted the following resolution unanimously, to-wit :

Resolved, That the supervising architect elect of the University building shall at all times be present, either in person or by proper representative, the judge of which shall be the Building Committee, during the construction of the foundation and the laying of all walls in and belonging to said University building.

The following was also unanimously adopted, viz :

Resolved, That in case of the non-acceptance of the Presidency of this University by the Hon. A. S. Welch, President of the Iowa Agricultural College, to whom it has been tendered, the Executive Committee of this Board be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to take the necessary steps to procure, at the earliest possible moment, a President for this University, whose salary shall not exceed that offered to President Welch, and whose qualifications shall be of a superior order and equal to the exigencies of the situation in which the University now is, the said committee being also authorized to incur the expense that in their judgment is necessary for this purpose.

Also the following was adopted unanimously, to-wit :

Resolved, That the superintendent of the farm be and he hereby is directed by this Board to use such means for the preservation of the trees near the University buildings as may be necessary, so that a proper number of these trees may be preserved for shade and to beautify the grounds.

The following was unanimously adopted, to-wit :

Resolved, That the Building Committee of this Board be and the same is hereby authorized and instructed to enter into written contract with John A. McKay, supervising architect-elect of the University Building, for his services as such supervising architect, the rate of compensation not exceeding twenty-two hundred and fifty dollars per annum and necessary traveling expenses for self.

On motion,

The secretary was instructed to procure litograph copies of the front elevation of the new University building about to be erected.

On motion,

The Board adjourned till 8 o'clock a.m., on Monday, the 7th inst.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 7, 1873.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—

Hon. President J. C. Corbin;

Trustees Bennett, Cohn, Young, Prather, Botefuhr, Naylor, Bishop, Searle, Millen and Clayton.

Previous day's minutes read and approved.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously, to-wit:

Be it resolved, That should any material, timber or trees now on the University grounds be used by the contractors for the construction of the main building of said University, it shall be by and with the consent of the supervising architect, and the same shall be paid for to the University by said contractors according to the value of the same as fixed by the supervising architect.

After which,

The following was presented and unanimously adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That the superintendent of the farm be hereby empowered to build a cistern, of dimensions sufficient to meet the demand of the school, at the place where the removed buildings are to be.

The following was next unanimously adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are hereby tendered to the President and other officers of this Board for the courteous and efficient manner in which they have uniformly discharged their duties during the past year; also, that our thanks are due and hereby tendered the citizens of Fayetteville and Washington county for the courteous and kindly manner in which we have been received and entertained.

Also, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board be and he is hereby requested and instructed to earnestly request the Secretary of War to reconsider rules, and detail Lieutenant Longshaw as military instructor in Arkansas Industrial University.

On motion,

The local Trustee (Botefuhr) was appointed to take the necessary steps to accomplish the removal of the barn of Mr.

Reed, in the road leading to the University, and to have Dixon street extended to the corporate limits west.

Trustees Botefuhr and Naylor and Mr. S. K. Stone were appointed a committee to have the buildings removed from their present to their newly-assigned location on the University grounds, so as to vacate their present location in time for the erection of the new University building.

The contract for the new building being duly prepared, was now signed by the President and Secretary of the Board and in the presence of the Trustees, and the seal of the Board affixed thereto, for and in behalf of the Board of Trustees.

The Building Committee was authorized to have the contract just concluded duly recorded on the county records.

The Executive Committee and Trustee Bishop to approve, when found correct, all yet unapproved minutes of the proceedings of the Board.

The Secretary was instructed to take charge of the bond of the contractors and the affidavits thereunto belonging, and to keep them in a safe place.

On motion,

The Executive Committee was authorized to attend to all yet unfinished business of the Board.

On motion,

The Board adjourned *sine die*.

EXPLANATION OF TRUSTEE M. A. COHN ON THE VOTE TO
LOCATE THE UNIVERSITY.

In casting my vote for the location of the Industrial University of this State, I take it for granted that the two great rivals for the location of said institution are about equal in point of salubrity of climate, cheapness and quality of building materials and water; there remain, then, only two great points to be considered, *to-wit: availability and accessibility.* Unquestionably, then, the Washington county subscription would be the most advantageous and, I presume, as available as the subscription of Batesville; but in point of accessibility Batesville is far superior to Washington county. The greater part of the year Batesville can be reached from the capital of our State in from thirty to ~~thirty-six~~ hours, and at all times in from thirty-six to forty-eight hours, while Washington county would only be reached in from four to four and a half days. Besides, Washington county is in the extreme corner of the State, while Batesville, if not exactly centrally located, is by far more so than Washington county. While I think it rather unfortunate that more centrally located counties did not compete for the location of the University, I am willing to balance the extra amount of subscription of Washington county against the superior accessibility of Batesville; and my duty to all the people of the State, but more especially to those of my Congressional district, compels me to choose the lesser horn of the present dilemma, and cast my vote in favor of locating the Industrial University permanently in or adjacent to Batesville, in Independence county, and I would respectfully ask that this be spread on the record.

CHAPTER.

INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

SECTION

GRANT FROM THE UNITED STATES.

1. Assent of State to.
2. State to perform conditions of.
3. Transmission of act to Washington.
4. When grant considered accepted.
5. Lands and land scrip, how applied.

FINANCIAL AGENT.

6. Who shall be.
7. Duties of.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

8. How constituted.
9. President of Board, duty of.
10. Buildings, how erected.
11. Lands donated to University, how deeded.
12. Property donated or bid, how disposed of.
13. Value of buildings.
14. Duties of Board.
15. Expenses, how paid.
16. Right of action in behalf of University, how provided for.

SECTION

17. General business of University, how to be conducted.
18. Salaries and wages.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

19. Election of, how provided for.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

20. How prescribed.

BODY CORPORATE AND POLITIC.

21. Powers of and how formed.

REMOVAL OF MEMBER FROM BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

22. How done.
23. Changes against, proceedings on.
24. Examinations and process.

BRANCH NORMAL COLLEGE.

25. How to be located.
26. Care and management of.
27. Property of.
28. Aid to, how protected.
29. General provision for protection of.

GRANT FROM THE UNITED STATES.

SECTION 1. The State of Arkansas hereby signifies and declares her assent to the grant of land and land scrip au-

thorized and contained in the act of Congress of the United States entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories, which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July 2, 1862, and altogether on the terms and conditions in said act provided, and also to the act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the fifth section of an act entitled 'An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories, which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,' approved July 2, 1862, so as to extend the time within which the provisions of said act shall be accepted, and such colleges established," approved July 23, 1866.

SEC. 2. The State of Arkansas shall observe and perform the conditions in said enactment of July 2, 1862, contained and provided, that is to say:

First. The State of Arkansas will replace any portion of the fund provided by section four of said act, or any portion of the interest thereon, which shall by any action or contingency be diminished or lost, so that the capital fund shall remain forever undiminished, and will apply the annual interest thereon regularly without diminution to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of the said act of Congress, subject only to the exception contained in section five of the act last referred to.

Second. The State of Arkansas further assenting, agrees that no portion of said fund, nor the interest thereon, shall be applied directly or indirectly under any pretense whatever to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings.

Third. The State of Arkansas further agrees to provide at least not less than one college, as described in the fourth section of said act of Congress, and in accordance with the act amendatory of said act, and also to pay the United States the amount received of any lands previously sold to which title of purchasers was valid.

Fourth. The State of Arkansas further agrees that an annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college in accordance with paragraph four of section five of said act of Congress of July 2, 1862.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of State shall transmit to Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, and cause to be filed in the office of said Commissioner, a duly authenticated copy of this act.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from the date of its passage, as an act of acceptance of the grant of Congress before referred to, and from the date of the same with the Commissioner of the General Land Office, as to the time for the providing of the colleges, as required by said act of Congress of July 2, 1862.

Act January 31, 1867 (a).

SEC. 5. Such lands and land scrip as may accrue to this State by virtue of an act of the Congress of the United States entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories, which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July 2, 1862, and the acts amendatory thereof, shall, together with the avails thereof, be devoted and forever applied to the endowment and maintenance, under such laws or articles of incorporation as may be by the General Assembly hereafter provided, of an institution of learning to be styled the Arkansas Industrial University, wherein shall be taught, in addition to the usual course of study prescribed in universities, the science and practice of agriculture, the mechanic arts, engineering and military science, and tactics; tuition in such university to be as near as may be without charge, and pupils to be apportioned to the several counties as the Legislature may prescribe: *Provided*, There shall be established honorary scholarships without charge for the benefit of descendants of soldiers and seamen who served in the armies and navy of the United States during the late

(a) A duly authenticated copy of this act was filed in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, D. C., February 12, 1867.

rebellion, preference being given to the descendants of such as died or were disabled in said service; and also one honorary scholarship to each county, to be selected for superior merit and proficiency from the public schools of such county.

Act July 23, 1868, section two.

FINANCIAL AGENT.

SEC. 6. The Treasurer of State shall be a financial agent and trustee of said State, to apply for and receive of the United States Government all the land scrip to which this State may be entitled by reason of her acceptance of the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories, which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July 2, 1862, and the acts amendatory thereof.

Act March 27, 1871, section 1.

SEC. 7. The Treasurer of State is hereby fully empowered to offer and sell said land scrip in whatever market he can dispose of the same, or any part thereof, to the best advantage for said State, and with the proceeds of such sale to purchase interest-bearing bonds of the United State, such scrip to be sold at the highest market rates, and such bonds to be purchased at the lowest prices for which they can be had in any market; or, if more advantageous, the Treasurer of State, as financial agent, may, upon the best practical terms, buy the bonds of Washington county, Arkansas, and the bonds of the town of Fayetteville, Arkansas, issued for the purpose of securing the location of said Arkansas Industrial University at said town and county: *Provided*, Such financial agent shall be subject to the direction and control of the Board of Trustees hereinafter mentioned, and he shall not pay for said bonds a greater sum per dollar than may be sanctioned by resolution of said Board.

Act March 13, 1873.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

SEC. 8. This Legislature shall elect one trustee for each judicial circuit, who shall constitute a Board of Trustees, with all authority and necessary powers to carry out the provisions of this act in locating, organizing and maintaining such Industrial University and a Normal School therein, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction shall, *ex-officio*, be President of said Board, and in all cases of a tie vote he shall decide the same by his vote. A majority of said Board shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a less number may adjourn from time to time and send for absent members: *Provided*, That if no Board of Trustees should be elected by the Legislature, the Governor shall and he is hereby authorized to appoint such Board of Trustees, one member to be selected from each judicial circuit.

SEC. 9. The President of said Board shall call meetings thereof whenever, in his judgment, business in this act specified requires it, or whenever three members of the Board may petition him to do so.

SEC. 10. Upon the location of said University as herein provided for said Board may employ such architects and mechanics as may be thought best, and the general plan and specifications of such buildings as are to be erected before the regular meeting of the next General Assembly shall be agreed upon; and the said Board shall give public notice and receive bids for the furnishing of material and erection of such buildings as a whole or in parts, as to them shall seem best; and they are empowered to appoint a committee or committees of their own number, or of other discreet citizens, to receive bids and enter into contract or contracts for such materials and work, with power to reject bids deemed too high or of parties not solvent or sufficiently secured, and such further discretionary powers as may be deemed advisable; and also to appoint such commissioners, architect or other superintendent of the buildings as may be necessary from time to time to inspect the same, and see that payments are not made upon

the work unless the same comes fully up to the plan and specifications agreed upon by said Board; payments to be made upon material and work according to contract, upon the certificate of the architect or inspector and the Building Committee, approved by the President of the Board, and out of the funds hereinafter provided for.

SEC. 11. Upon the assent of said Board to accept lands or other property upon the terms and for the purposes herein specified, the same shall be deeded by the subscribers or donors to the State of Arkansas for the use and benefit of said Industrial University.

SEC. 12. All property or bonds donated or bid as herein provided for, and accepted by said Board of Trustees as aforesaid, shall constitute a part of the funds of said Industrial University, and such bonds shall be held by said financial agent, to be by him sold or deposited under the direction of said Board: *Provided*, That, if said bonds are offered for sale, they shall be first advertised in the county where issued, and there offered for sale at such price as may be fixed by said Board, and they shall not thereafter be sold in any other market for a less sum than that at which they were offered in said county until they are again offered in the county at such reduced rates as agreed upon, said bonds to be issued in equal numbers of five hundred and one thousand dollars each, with coupons for the amount of the accruing interest thereto attached, which bonds and coupons shall be procured by the said financial agent, and each bond shall be presented to and signed by the presiding judge of such County Court, or the presiding officer of such town or City Council, and said bonds and the coupons thereto attached shall be signed by the clerk of such county or the recording officer of such town or city, and the overdue coupons of such bonds shall always be receivable for all taxes of the county or corporation by which they were issued.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of said Board to cause to be erected, upon such location as they may select, with all practicable speed, suitable buildings of a value fully equal to the

donations, bids and subscriptions made by the county corporation and individuals where such subscription is made, and said county or corporation shall not be required to pay interest on the bonds that may be issued by it more than one year, until said buildings are erected and a school organized therein; and should such county or corporation be required to pay more than one year's interest on such bonds before such school is organized, the amount so paid shall be refunded to it by the State. And it is hereby made the absolute duty of the Board of Supervisors of the county or corporation council issuing such bonds to annually levy a tax and collect in currency or over-due coupons of such bonds a sum fully sufficient to pay all accruing interest on such bonds and incidental expenses connected therewith, and upon failure to do so, it shall be the duty of any court of competent jurisdiction, upon the application of any one or more holders of such bonds to compel such Board of Supervisors or Council forthwith to levy and collect such sums as will fully pay all such interest as herein provided for (b).

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of said Board of Trustees to have provided suitable furniture for said University, and to employ all necessary supervisors, professors and teachers, agents or servants required to organize and carry on such University according to the true spirit and intent of the acts of Congress in reference thereto, with a normal department therein, as in this act provided; but they shall observe strict economy, and incur no incidental expenses and fill no professorships not absolutely required in the earlier sessions of said University, but they may from time to time, as the finances will allow, and the advancement and necessities of institution require, fill other chairs, and add to the buildings,

(b) The Arkansas Industrial University was located under this act, at Fayetteville, in the county of Washington, in the latter part of the year 1871, the county of Washington voting one hundred thousand dollars and the town of Fayetteville thirty thousand dollars, in thirty year eight per cent. bonds, to the University, upon condition that it should be located where it now is. The University was formally opened for the reception of pupils January 22, 1872.

furniture, libraries, apparatus and other things proper to the full operation and well being of a first-class university

SEC. 15. The President of the Board and the financial agent herein named shall attend at the times and places herein named and required, and shall perform all such duties as are herein required or may be directed by said Board, without salary or fees, or any compensation whatsoever except such as they now receive for other services for the State; but their own and the Trustees' necessary traveling expenses and board bills, and other necessary incidental expenses in carrying this act into effect, shall be paid by the State, upon the official certificate of the person incurring such expense being approved by the President of the Board, which shall be a voucher in the office of the Auditor of State. Said Trustees shall each receive two dollars and fifty cents for each day necessarily consumed on duty as such Trustees, payable as above provided for.

SEC. 16. The State of Arkansas, for the use of said University, shall have a right of action against any and all persons who may commit trespass against or upon any of the property or effects of said University, or upon the breach of any covenant, contract or promise made with said School Board, or any sub-committee or agent appointed by such Board, proceedings may be prosecuted by the Prosecuting Attorney of the district, or such counsel as may be employed under the direction of said Board; and if sued all the law officers of the State shall, free of charge, defend said Board, their committees or agents, in all matters growing out of acts done in connection with the business of said University.

SEC. 17. All things necessary to be had or done to carry this act into full force and effect, and to completely organize and put in full operation the University herein provided for, and not specially named herein, shall be done by or under the direction of said Board of Trustees, and they and their committees and agents shall keep full accounts of all expenditures; and the President of said Board, in his biennial report to the Governor, shall fully set forth the advancement and

condition of the University, the extent of the real estate, improvements, and other property owned by it, and a detailed account of all expenditures made by such Board, or under its direction, in reference to any and all business connected with said University, and shall recommend such further legislation as the interests of the institution may require.

SEC. 18. Said Board of Trustees shall fix, and from time to time regulate the fees, allowances and salaries and wages to be paid architects, inspectors, professors, teachers, agents, committees, servants, or other necessary employes; and they shall observe rigid economy in such expenditures, and each of said Trustees shall take an oath, before entering upon duty, to faithfully and diligently discharge their duties according to law.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

SEC. 19. Said Board of Trustees, at its first and each biennial meeting thereafter, shall elect one of their number Secretary, and another Treasurer. Such Treasurer shall give bond to the State of Arkansas, with approved security, in such sum as the Board shall adjudge amply sufficient to secure the funds of the institution from loss, which bond shall be filed with the Secretary of State. The Board shall have power to remove such officers, and they may allow them a reasonable compensation for their services, not to exceed the sum allowed herein to Trustees for the time actually employed. Said Treasurer, under the direction of the Board, may draw from the Treasurer of the State such sums as may be deemed necessary for the ready payment for building and other accruing expenses: *Provided*, He shall at no time draw or have on hand more than ten thousand dollars, and the same shall be paid out as the Board shall direct.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

SEC. 20. Said Board of Trustees shall have power to prescribe all necessary rules and regulations for the government

and discipline of said University, and prescribe the grade and number of honorary scholarships, and prescribe the rules by which scholars who are to be admitted free shall be elected equally from the various parts of the State, subject to such changes as the legislature may hereafter make.

BODY CORPORATE AND POLITIC.

SEC. 21. Said Board of Trustees are authorized and empowered to form themselves into a body corporate and politic, under the general laws of this State now existing, or hereafter to be put in force; and upon the complete formation and organization of such corporation, they shall have and exercise all the powers and privileges allowed by the constitution and laws of the State to any like corporation, in all matters and things pertaining to the location, organization, maintenance, and regulation or support of said University.

Act March 27, 1871.

REMOVAL OF MEMBER FROM BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

SEC. 22. Hereafter the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University, for any cause by them deemed sufficient, shall have power by a majority vote, taken at any regular meeting, to remove any member from said Board: *Provided*, That no member shall be so removed without as many as five of such Trustees voting for such removal; and when any member of said Board shall be so removed, the votes of the Trustees shall be recorded, and the President of the Board shall make a certificate, showing the result of such vote, and transmit the same without delay to the Governor of the State, who shall at once declare the commission which had been issued to such removed Trustee vacated, and he shall appoint and commission some competent man to fill the vacancy so occasioned.

SEC. 23. The said Board of Trustees are hereby fully empowered and authorized, either as a board or through any committee they may select or appoint, to inquire into and

fully investigate any and all charges that have been or may be preferred against any Trustee of said Board, or any member of any committee appointed by or under the direction of said Board, or any contractor, architect, builder, employe, agent, or other person acting by agreement with, or authority of, or under said Board of Trustees or any of the committees of said Board, in any capacity whatever, and for the purposes of such investigations or inquiry, said Board or any committee appointed by them shall hold meetings in the State, at such time and place as may be designated by the Board or by the committee so appointed, and the chairman of the Executive Committee of said Board for the time being shall have full and ample power to issue all necessary process for summoning and compelling the attendance before such Board or committee, and may impose upon all witnesses who refuse to obey such process, or to testify fully and explicitly before such Board or committee in reference to any and all such matters as may be the subject of inquiry, all the pains and penalties that might or could be imposed upon such witness by the circuit court in any case, if he were to fail and refuse to appear and testify before the proper circuit court of his county, in a cause or matter legally pending therein, after being duly summoned to so appear and testify therein; and said process issued by the chairman of said Executive Committee may be directed to any sheriff, coroner or constable in this State, and if such officer fails, neglects or refuses to execute such process, he shall be subject to all the forfeitures, pains and penalties which might or would be imposed upon him for failing, neglecting or refusing to serve necessary or proper process from a circuit court in his own county; and such fine, imprisonment and penalties as can be so assessed shall be enforced and carried out upon the order of such chairman of the Executive Committee, which chairman shall be required to have no commission to so act except as a member of the Board, and a certificate of his election or appointment to such place by the Board of Trustees or the President of such Board.

SEC. 24. The material parts of all examinations and inquiries had by any committee, shall be reduced to writing and laid before the Board for their action, and process under this act shall run in the name of the State, and officers and witnesses shall execute and obey the same without any advanced fees or compensation, and their accounts or claims for such service or attendance, or other costs arising in such investigation, shall be presented to said Board of Trustees, and they shall, through their President, order certificates issued upon their treasurer for reasonable compensation.

Act April 5, 1873.

BRANCH NORMAL COLLEGE.

SEC. 25. The Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University are hereby authorized to take into consideration the interests of the State, and especially the convenience and well-being of the poorer classes, and to select a suitable site and locate thereon a branch normal college, which location, owing to the principal college being located in the northwestern portion of the State, shall be made southeast or east or south of the county of Pulaski.

SEC. 26. When said branch normal college shall be located, organized and put in operation, it shall be under the care and management of the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University, and said branch college shall in all things be governed by the same rules and regulations as said principal college, and pupils shall be admitted into it in like numbers, and upon the same conditions, and with like qualifications and recommendations as they are or shall be admitted into said principal college; and it shall be the duty of said Board of Trustees, and they are hereby required, to furnish said branch college with professors and teachers, and other necessary employes, equal in numbers, attainments and other desirable qualifications to those furnished and employed in said principal Normal College now organized as a department in said University, and they shall prescribe the same books, the same course of study, like training and proficiency as

may be directed, adopted and required in said principal college, and they shall confer upon graduates thereof like honors, commendations and degrees to those had or given in said principal Normal College.

SEC. 27. All property purchased, bequeathed, donated or otherwise obtained for the purposes or uses of this branch college, shall be received and conveyed as prescribed in the act to which this is supplemental, and be forever held and appropriated for the uses, purposes and benefits of this branch college.

SEC. 28. The said Board of Trustees are authorized, by themselves or through any committee they may appoint, to receive aid in money, property or other valuable effects for the benefit of said institution, from any and all individuals, towns or other communities or corporations, and all gifts, devises and donations that can be had to secure the location or to aid in erecting or maintaining said branch college. They are authorized to purchase such property and cause such buildings to be erected thereon as they may deem best consistent with the amount of means appropriated, or otherwise obtained, for the use of this branch college.

SEC. 29. All the provisions of the act, to which this is a supplement, for the government of the Board of Trustees and the management of the University not inconsistent with this supplement shall apply and be observed in the organization, government and maintenance of this branch college; the money appropriated to carry out the objects of this act shall be subject at all times to the order and control of said Board, to be drawn from the Treasurer of the State upon their order. The Treasurer shall receive from them all funds they may at any time wish to deposit, and return the same, or any part thereof, in such funds as they may deposit, upon the order of the Board and the certificate of its President; and said Board of Trustees shall, as soon as practicable, proceed to the erection of buildings and the organization of said branch college.

Act April 25, 1873.

ADDRESS OF
GENERAL A. W. BISHOP,

DELIVERED AT THE

Commencement of the Arkansas Industrial University,

AT FAYETTEVILLE, JUNE 27, 1872.

It is an old heresy that labor and culture are antagonistic. The "hewers of wood and drawers of water" have indeed gone one way, and much of the intellect of the world another; but this conflict was not essential, and the slow growth of the ages is frittering it away.

The struggle for advancement, whether individual or of race, has been constant, and though power and position, coupled oft-times with learning, have kept the educated and the ignorant, as well as ruler and subject, apart, the abyss is constantly narrowing. Even a hundred years ago it yawned far more fearfully than now, and the time is not distant when the youth of many countries will jump it, and press on in the general scale of advancement, influenced only by those causes of success or failure that industry and genius inspire, or their absence takes away.

For centuries linguistic culture has been the especial favorite of educators, and though art meantime made no indifferent progress, science crept blindly along, with occasional formula and disconnected principles, to brush away obstructions, and never asserting the true dignity of its mission. The outgrowth however, of Magna Charta and the revolution of 1688 and 1776 in government, the experiments upon the expansive power of steam, and with the subtle agencies of electricity and chemistry, as applied to agriculture and the useful arts, have worked a revolution in learning, and the thoughtful teachers of the country are recasting their methods of instruction, and organizing anew the old forces that have run so long in the ruts and grooves of classical culture.

It was well, nevertheless, for the world that the monks of the dark ages preserved so carefully those old manuscripts, without which we would to-day know

nothing, except what the weak force of tradition might preserve, of the orators, poets and philosophers who gave to Greece and Rome their pagan pre-eminence, and to mankind at large much of wisdom, of which the world will never become oblivious.

The Latin language, dead in native usage, but reproduced largely in modern tongues, has been of inestimable benefit to the nations, and instruction in it ought not to be dispensed with. The Greek is still worthy of a high place in professional study, but happily our universities, both in this country and on the continent, are now paying, as they ought, far more attention than at any previous period to material science.

The allegiance of scholars is divided, and the great needs of an active, restless, utilizing present are sought to be met. Freedom of thought in political ethics has quickened reflection in the matter and modes of educational training; the diversified employments of men, born of an increased diffusion of wealth, have widened the sphere of the instructor, and now we see agriculture and the mechanic arts running a manly race with literature and the professional learning of the schools.

The tendency among educated men to what is technically known as professional life is not so decided as at previous periods in our national history. Liberally educated young men are breaking away from the delusion that they must necessarily become lawyers, physicians, clergymen or teachers. The great enterprises of the time are demanding brains, as well as money and muscle, and in the wonderful applications of science to the practical business of life there are abundant opportunities for honored and remunerative effort.

Soils are no longer "stupid clay." The toil of the laboratory has brought their occult qualities to light, and farming has attained a rank and standing that have made it—what it always intrinsically has been—the first occupation of man. The tendency of learning to rebel from classic oversight has, of late years, been very marked in this country. Old and new Yale have divided on the question, and though the contest has been amicable and the growth of that grand old college has not been impaired, its methods of instruction have been adapted more closely to the genius of the age.

Cornell University—rich, powerful and energetic—is a special outcropping of the demands of the times, and the struggling scientific schools of a quarter of a century gone are now instinct with activity and thrift. Agriculture and the mechanic arts, slowly emerging from obscurity, are prominent in the curriculum of general instruction, and rapidly dispelling the old conservative notion that success in life, as the world has been too much disposed to view it, is attainable only through the liberal professions.

This alliance of the workshop and the field, made doubly strong and clear-sighted by the munificent aid of Congress, is yet barely emerging from neglect. Its loins are not fully girt up. Its blows are somewhat wild, and its sinews need toughening; but ignorance, prejudice, and a contracted idea of life are giving way, and this phase of the union of labor and culture is assuredly destined to vindicate itself.

The spasmodic aid of individuals has been succeeded by a wise liberality of Congress, and a system has been developed which, though still incomplete, is already fruitful of good results, but far more abundant in the reasonable expectations of the future. For a number of years the project of aid from Congress was held under advisement, favorable and otherwise, before it crystallized into law.

Checks and disasters

Grew in the veins of actions highest reared,
As knots by the conflux of meeting sap
Infect the sound pine and divert his grain,
Tortive and errant from his course of growth.

And thus through hope and fear, progress and reverses, the champions of the cause struggled up to final success.

Let me begin at the beginning, but premising that antecedently to Congressional legislation great-hearted and far-seeing men had for years been agitating the subject of industrial education, foremost among whom was Jonathan Baldwin Turner, of Illinois.

On the 14th day of December, 1857, Hon. Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, then a member of the Lower House of Congress, introduced a bill appropriating to the several States a portion of the public lands for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. He at once was met with opposition, and the bill, instead of being referred to the Committee on Agriculture, of which he was Chairman, fell into the hands of the Philistines—the Committee on Public Lands—which, as then constituted, was adverse to the spirit and scope of the bill.

Its incubation in committee was, therefore, not hopeful, and at last, on the 15th of April, 1858, the chairman of the committee, the Hon. W. R. W. Cobb, of Alabama, reported it back with the recommendation that it do not pass. A minority report in its favor was also presented, and, debate ensuing, the author elaborately defended it. The question was close, and on the 22d of April, 1858, the bill passed the House by a majority of five. In the Senate it was referred likewise to the Committee on Public Lands and reported back without recommendation as to its passage or rejection, and Congress adjourned before any further action was taken.

Two months of the following winter passed by before the bill was again reached. By energetic effort it was then called up slightly amended, and passed February 7, 1859, by a vote of twenty-five to twenty-two—Senators Davis, of Mississippi; Mason, of Virginia; and Pugh, of Ohio, actively opposing the bill. The House concurred in the Senate amendment, but the bill going then to President Buchanan was returned with his veto. The original passage of the bill had been barely accomplished, and its friends were not strong enough to overcome the Presidential negative. The necessary two-thirds vote, therefore, was not obtained, and so the bill was lost.

"Peace hath" indeed "her victories no less renowned than war," but success in this direction was remitted to the future, then full of portents and the vague

apprehension of trouble between the States. The war cloud, in fact, arose, and overcasting the nation as it grew, darkened the prospect of peaceful legislation, and for three years this wise and beneficent measure seemed to be lying in the "tomb of the Capulets." At length, however, it reappeared in its original form, and on the fifth day of May, 1862, was introduced in the Senate by Senator Wade. Again it provoked opposition, and a month's delay occurred before it was called up for final action, when it passed by a majority of twenty-five, seven Senators only voting in the negative. Taken to the House, the bill received the energetic support of its author, and passed that body by the decisive vote of ninety to twenty-five. This was on June 17, 1862. On July 2 President Lincoln approved the bill, and thus at last the growth of a new education on American soil was fully assured.

The contest had been long and anxious. One bill had been defeated and a civil war had intervened to disturb legislation before the measure finally became a success. In fact, this consummation was brought about amid the din of arms, and when the nation at large was too busily occupied otherwise to give heed to the establishment of a new order of educational institutions. Nevertheless, the great service that Senator Morrill, as he now is, has rendered to the nation *will not* be underrated and *cannot* be forgotten.

The endowment after which he reached was princely. He saw with the prescience of an earnest purpose that here was an opportunity to turn a large portion of the public lands of the nation to profitable account; to make them contributory to a more practical education, and labored away until Congress and the Executive of the country set the seal of law upon the dedication of millions of acres of the public domain to the sustenance of these new institutions of learning.

Thirty thousand acres of land, or its equivalent in land scrip, for each Senator and Representative in Congress to which a State would be entitled under the census of 1860, was to be set apart for this purpose, and by most of the States these appropriations have been received and the proceeds applied in accordance with the act making them.

Thus much for the aid of the General Government. What, in brief, is proposed by these colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts is best stated by Senator Morrill himself. Speaking to his bill, he says: "It proposes to establish at least one college in every State, upon a sure and perpetual foundation, accessible to all, but especially to the sons of toil, where all the needful sciences for the practical avocations of life shall be taught; where neither the higher grades of classical studies nor that military drill our country now so greatly appreciates will be entirely ignored, and where agriculture, the foundation of all present and future prosperity, may look for troops of earnest friends, studying its familiar and recondite economies, and at last elevating it to that higher level where it may fearlessly invoke comparison with the most advanced standard of the world."

This was the grand object sought, and so far, though but a brief period has intervened, the end has amply justified the efforts of the friends of the system.

In some of the States distinct institutions have been established; in others new departments have been added to universities already in operation.

In New York Ezra Cornell, the pioneer business man in American telegraphy, and who amassed a fortune while Professsor Morse gathered the laurels of an honorable and world-wide fame, founded Cornell University, to which was given the agricultural college land allotted to that State. By careful management these lands, located, I believe, by Mr. Cornell himself, have become a magnificent dowry, which, with other sources of revenue belonging to that institution, will soon place it among the first in the country in educational advantages, and in financial strength absolutely without an equal.

Agriculture and the mechanic arts are, however, but a department in Cornell. In Massachusetts, Michigan, and some of the other States, they are the principal objects of instruction in the institutions that teach them, and each State in the encouragement of these schools is governed by the general condition of its educational interest. Here in Arkansas we had no State University, and it became necessary to adapt the gift of the General Government to the wants of the State. So when the act for the establishment of the Arkansas Industrial University was drawn provision was very properly made for a Normal Department, a course the wisdom of which has already been abundantly manifested.

But before alluding more particularly to this feature, let me give some account of the origin of this institution; its growth and the present condition of its endowment. By an act of Congress approved July 23, 1866, the time within which a State might take and claim the benefit of the act of July 2, 1862, to which reference has already been made, was extended five years, and the formal assent to it and acceptance of its provisions by the State of Arkansas was made on January 31, 1867.

On February 12 in that year a certified copy of the act of acceptance by the State was filed in the office of the Commissioner of Public Lands, a fact that fixed the date from which the five years began to run, before whose expiration at least one college must be established. On January 22 last this University was thrown open to pupils, and on February 8, when thirty pupils were in attendance, the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees telegraphed to the Secretary of the Interior that it had been formally opened. Its right to the Congressional donation was now complete and properly asserted, but upon attempting to obtain it we were met with this objection from the Secretary, that we could not have it until the State of Arkansas should pay an indebtedness due from it to the trust fund of the Chickasaw Indians, amounting now, principal and interest, to at least two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and as security for the payment of which the Government held the bonds of the old State Bank.

Shortly after Arkansas was admitted into the Union it borrowed from this fund a large sum of money. On the first day of January, 1842, the amount of unpaid principal was ninety thousand dollars. Up to that date the interest had been met, but since then nothing has been paid, either principal or interest, and

the sum that I have mentioned is now due. The Secretary informed us, however, that if Congress would authorize him to receive the new funded bonds of the State for the bonds held by him, funding principal and interest, he would deliver the old bonds and issue the college scrip. To that end a bill was introduced in the Senate in January last, and in March another bill in the House of Representatives, that contemplated the issuance of the scrip without any reference to the payment of this debt due from the State. The House bill, introduced by Hon. James M. Hanks, of Helena, passed that body near the close of the session, and taken to the Senate was there the subject of an animated discussion that resulted in an amendment to the effect that this scrip should not be delivered to the authorities of the State of Arkansas until the State should have made some satisfactory arrangement by which the bonds of the State, principal and interest, now held by the United States as Indian trust funds should be funded in the new bonds of the State, authorized to be issued for this purpose. This, as was announced on the floor of the Senate by Senator Clayton, the State is ready to do, and, to use his language, "the very moment the Secretary of the Interior comes forward and proposes to have these bonds funded, the State authorities will do it." With this amendment the bill passed the Senate the day of the adjournment of Congress, and being hurried into the House, where it was compelled to go in consequence of this amendment, it was there, through the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Hanks, and amid all the hurry and confusion of the closing hours of a Congress, pressed to a vote, and the measure is now a law.

To the two gentlemen to whom I have alluded we are specially indebted for our extrication from this difficulty—an embarrassment that we did not anticipate, and for which the present generation is not responsible.

The State authorities will immediately take the necessary steps to secure this scrip, for which we have a cash offer of ninety-five cents from a responsible party; and at the earliest possible moment permanent buildings will be erected, and the securities of the University so managed that, with the prompt payment of the interest on the bonds of the county of Washington and the town of Fayetteville voted to the University, our endowment can mainly be put upon a permanent footing, without going beyond the State for this purpose or paying a premium for the securities that we invest in.

What, therefore, has so far been done in establishing this University has been brought about under difficulties. The appropriation of fifty thousand dollars by the State was not intended as an endowment or to pay current expenses, but to "purchase a site, erect buildings and organize" the institution. With no other means at command, however, the Trustees have been compelled to apply this fund to the general support of the University, paying expenses of whatever kind it has become necessary to meet. But when our land scrip and, through it, our bonds will become fully available, as happily we have every reason to believe will soon be the fact, there will then go up on yonder grounds, dedicated irrevocably now to this last union of labor and culture, a fit embodiment of the hopes and purposes of the founders of the University.

Meantime the Board of Trustees congratulate the Faculty upon their success. Six months ago there was nothing to work from but a farm-house and an opportunity; now a hundred pupils gather daily upon a beautiful hill, that looks benignantly upon us to-night, and where, with the oversight of the State, and the question of race and color practically met, all are privileged to attend, and with equal facilities to struggle after that pre-eminence which is the reward alone of industry and capacity.

The Trustees are pleased, also, to observe that the students have so early and successfully organized a literary society, where extemporaneous debate and written composition quicken the faculties and inspire a generous emulation. Carefully followed up, with no discouragement at early failures, they will contribute very largely to subsequent success, and that young man especially who shrinks from talking on his feet will live to bitterly regret that he did not avail himself of the opportunities presented here.

Naturally, the normal feature of the University will be the first to bear fruit. With experienced teachers secured, the material to work upon here, and the necessary appliances for instruction obtained, the friends of the institution are very much encouraged by what they see has already been accomplished. Qualified teachers for our common schools are one of the great needs of the State, and the full development of the system requires an armory to forge them in. We have none but what is promised here, and, happily, that promise is not only opening the "eyes of expectation," but advancing to fulfillment.

Time is essential to growth. Seasons must come and go before the oak can put on the full panoply of majesty. And so is it with our common school system. Four years ago it took its place in the statutes of the State, eliminating the debris of the old digests, and, though still young, is growing steadily as the real basis of the new order of things. The Normal Department in this University can be its principal auxiliary, and I doubt not the advance of time will abundantly justify in this respect the hopes of the present.

Teachers are indispensable to the growth of a people. If the young *bring themselves up*, they will inevitably insure the decadence of a nation. There must be instructors in a free country, and those who determine upon this course of life deserve every encouragement that can be given to them. It is extremely absurd to decry their avocation, as some short-sighted people are fond of doing; but they only demonstrate to every intelligent person that they ought to be in school themselves, and in the primary class at that.

Teaching! We owe it a debt that it takes a lifetime to pay. God, in the person of His incarnate Son, taught us in the sermon on the mount; and from the dawn of the Christian era to the present hour, teachers have been the living inspiration of things secular as well as sacred.

But I pass to the main object to be kept in view in the conduct of an Industrial University, and that is to infuse the appliances of education into agriculture and the mechanic arts, or, in other words, to send back into the world, when the doors of the college shall have been closed behind them, and the experimental labors of the laboratory and the field shall have ceased, young men who will

be content to return to the parental work-shop or farm, or, ambitious of greater latitude, will strike out for acres of their own.

The great bane of this country is the tendency from the farm to the town. It wears off as middle life approaches, but in the hey-day of youth beguiles like a serpent, and causes the committal of many an error that it takes a lifetime to retract. Young men are fond of excitement, change and variety; too many of them feel that scope enough is not given to their inclinations behind the plow or in the harvest field. The life of the farmer becomes, therefore, dull and uninteresting, and they leave it.

What is needed is that farm life should be rendered more attractive; that the result of scientific investigation upon soils and their productions should be closely applied, and an advanced degree of education among farmers themselves brought about, so that when public trusts are to be given, and offices filled, whether local, state or national, the tillers of the soil will be largely looked to for this purpose. The independence that his avocation gives him is a reasonable guaranty that an intelligent farmer will make a safe and judicious legislator. He is not specially liable to be blown about by the winds of faction, for politics are his opinions, not his livelihood. The road to his vote is not through his pocket. The argument that assumes convincing form in the extension of the hand behind the back does not determine him, and if he pays expenses while legislating for his State he is satisfied.

The city, on the other hand, abounds in men who live upon expedients. They flit from one occupation to another, striving only to make ends meet, and in the rush and pressure of an active and restless population fall by the wayside, atoms only in the great volume of human want; and while I would by no means belittle the healthful consequences that flow from commercial marts and manufacturing centers, it is painfully apparent that there are hundreds of men in our larger cities who are not at all essential to their legitimate occupations, and for whom and their families it would be infinitely better were they in the country. Gathering now where street-lamps mock the stars and pavements crush out the grass, they give nothing in return for these checks upon nature, and only serve the simple purpose of keeping themselves alive. They are wanted in the fields, and, as the inducements grow to go there, it is to be hoped they will see the wisdom of producing while they consume.

There is another feature in our national life to which I cannot, in this connection, forbear alluding, and that is the tendency still overstrong to professional employment. Farmers' sons possess it, as well as the youth of our cities, and with a vague idea of the future, but impelled by the conviction that even a good academical education, to say nothing of a graduation from a college, cannot be utilized on a farm, they determine, for instance, to study law. This is the avenue, they say, that led to the enviable height that Hamilton and Webster, Burke and Erskine reached, and they start out upon it with little conception of the difficulties that will assuredly beset them, or the disappointments that they must endure.

The law is a jealous mistress. She will permit no divided allegiance, and it behooves a young man to consider well before he courts her favor. Her demands are exacting, and success, as she points it out, can only be attained by close, accurate and constant labor. When, therefore, the coveted certificate of admission to practice is secured, the struggle is just beginning, and woe betide the unfortunate man who has no adequate conception of what he is about. The sign of his calling is nailed to the wall; he supplies himself with a few text-books and reports, and then sits down complacently in his office in expectation of the speedy coming of clients. He wonders at the tardiness of his friends in giving him business, and thinks it very strange that people do not call upon him.

"Am I not the son of my father, and the nephew of my uncle? Have not I declined and conjugated until my brain has fairly swarmed with miscellaneous Latin, and tugged away at Greek roots until I pulled them in pieces? Did I not pore over history and mental philosophy, and rack my brain with conic sections, before I began to study specially for my profession? Verily, these people among whom I live cannot appreciate me, and I will leave them." With such nonsense in his head and practice in his life, more than one young lawyer has commenced his career, and, not succeeding even with a change of locality, as he had anticipated, has wisely abandoned the law, or, if persistent in his ill-judged selection of a calling, moves through life the prey of his own failures, underrating the capacity of his fellows, talking against the town he lives in, and closing his career, at last, in neglect and obscurity.

Another young man, who thinks he can feel a pulse accurately and give pills with discretion, reads a few books with mottled covers, and then announces himself a healer of the sick; but people shake their heads and say to him,

"We do not like you, Dr. Fell,
The reason why we cannot tell;
But this we're sure, we know full well,
We do not like you, Dr. Fell."

The ministerial profession is also troubled with empiricism. I speak with special caution now, and would not hastily impugn the creed or practice of any man. The right of interpretation is a common heritage, and if men differ in scriptural exegesis, views of personal responsibility to God, and in the doctrines held upon the all-absorbing subject of rewards and punishments, there can be no final arbiter but the Almighty himself. His revealed word has been variously commented upon for ages. Jews and Gentiles have drawn the sword in defense of antagonistic theories. Arian and Athanasius quarreled in the fourth century of the Christian era; Luther and Leo X, in the sixteenth, and to-day Ecce Homo and Ecce Deus, Evangelism and Romish hierarchy, still prolong the contest. All this serves, indeed, to stimulate new systems, and is measurably an excuse for the immature exposition of scripture; still, the great prerequisite stands out, that in the clerical profession, above all others, there should be careful and studious preparation before any one can safely assume, as the

special mission of a lifetime, to define and demonstrate the absolute conditions of eternal life.

There is practically an examination in all callings. Each has its axioms and problems, and none are to be caught up and successfully followed without labor and deliberation. There can be no success without a purpose.

"The sweat of industry would dry and die,
But for the end it works to."

And in farming, it is this "end" that the Industrial Universities of the country are striving to make more clear, general and satisfactory.

There are farmers, but happily their number is diminishing, who smile at the idea of learning from a non-farming professor how to plant corn or raise potatoes; which soil is best for wheat, and which for oats; what to graft to the best advantage, and upon what to do it; what varieties of grapes are best adapted to particular localities, and what climatic changes, favorable or otherwise, affect their growth; what breeds of cattle and sheep are the most thrifty, and best meet the demands of farm and market. All these and a thousand other facts that fill up the details of agricultural knowledge they have learned—what they know of them—from experience alone. And here I cannot express myself so well as in the brilliant and striking language of Dr. Newton Bateman, Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Illinois, in an address delivered at the inauguration of the Illinois Industrial University, in 1868:

"Thought rules the world, doubt it or deny it who may, and it will continue to do so to the end of time. Each and all of those marvelous machines, whose fingers of wood and iron spare those of flesh and bones, are the offspring of science born of the patient vigils of the student, begotten of those same despised abstractions, which lead down to the solemn laboratories of nature, and upward to the high cabinet of Heaven, where the Supreme Architect of the universe presides. Those amazing displays of productive energy which have quadrupled the value of the estate, are but, the grand victories of agricultural chemistry. Those lordly herds that sweep down to meet you, seeming the very incarnation of health and power and beauty, and as unlike their lean, ungainly progenitors, as Darwin's hideous antitypes of man are to the imperial Caucasian, are the magnificent result of applied principles of animal physiology. Those new and gorgeous varieties of flowers and shrubs, native and exotic, and those reduplicated specimens of choice fruit and vegetables, which have quintupled the market value of the orchard, garden and conservatory, are as certainly the radiant children of botany, through hybridization, as the day is child of the sunrise.

"Those peculiar soils of which our model farmer is the fortunate possessor, and of which he is so justly proud, are the gift of ages and epochs of strange and grand mutations, the thrilling story of which can only be told by geology. He knows how to protect his favorite grape, pear, or plum from the invisible parasite that had for years doomed it to blight and death; or his wheat from the ravages of the terrible midge; or other fruits and grains from the deadly inva-

sions of countless armies of atomic Goths and Huns, but gives no thanks to entomology, to which, reinforced by the microscope, he owes his deliverance and his wealth."

And thus, with a master's hand, is portrayed the unconscious debt of unlettered husbandry to science—an obligation as real as the beams of the fructifying sun, and which no neglect can cancel or disregard. It permeates every branch of farming; runs through all gardens and all fields; is abroad when the farmer rises and labors while he sleeps; keeps pace with the seasons and profits by their changes, and more generous than other creditors, only demands as a condition of release from liability, a practical and intelligent recognition of its methods and laws, and this it is the province of Industrial Universities to give.

Those splendid specimens of blooded cattle, rich in milk-giving capacity, and that send an epicure into the third heaven of gustatory felicity, are better than the lean, lank creatures that give no adequate return for their existence. The various breeds of hogs, so rotund and satisfactory in their proportions, and which, in their contributions to the wants and commerce of the world, have freighted thousands of vessels, and even built great cities, are infinitely preferable to those angular, sword-fish apologies that speed through the woods and scamper along the highways of our State.

Forty bushels of wheat to the acre are better than twenty. Corn that feels the life of a subsoil plow scouts comparison with the half-formed stalks and ears that steal up from the weak origin of a little surface tickling of the soil with a half-starved mule, and the euphonious "bull-tongue" behind him.

While its flavor is very good, Wilson's Albany and Downer's prolific are, for all practical purposes, far superior to the field strawberry; and the apple, pear and peach, that come from the careful nurture of the experienced pomologist, eye with pity those wayside trees whose fruitage looks so imploringly to the sun. And thus is it through husbandry. The old farmer, who for years has traveled in the ruts of his personal observation, and knows nothing of the atomic constitution of his farm, may laugh at his scientific kinsman, but facts are against him and he must yield.

The day has passed by when the soil of this goodly earth is not to pay tribute to the skill and investigation of man, and so it comes that practical agriculture is now to be taught in Universities, like that which in the full proportions of commanding buildings, and a farm brought up to the exigency of its purchase, will soon grace yonder hill-side, and send coursing through the state a vein of life-giving energy such as Arkansas has never felt before.

We make haste slowly now. One by one the chairs of this University will be filled, and while such is the present condition of higher education in this State, that this institution should be a University in the strict sense of the term, and Agriculture but a department, it should be very prominent, and not at all subordinated to the other elements in general education.

Beginning with the first principles in farming, pupils must move upward in agricultural knowledge, until they become familiar with the general features of farm economy; the succession and cultivation of crops; the management of

grass lands; the care and fattening of animals, and the principles of feeding them; the methods of seeding and harvesting crops; the connection of heat, light and electricity with the growth of plants; the methods of improving soils by chemical means; the chemistry of the various processes of the farm, planting, fallowing, draining; the chemical composition of the various crops, and the chemistry of the dairy; in short, the numerous features in a general system of agricultural operations. Nothing less than this will answer an important end contemplated in the establishment of the Arkansas Industrial University, and that in fact is made obligatory by the act of Congress giving the endowment. The height of this consummation can only be reached by time. The first step has been taken; the ascent of the ladder begun, a foot-hold secured, and there is to be no slipping.

What now is the hoped for effect of this institution upon the farmers of Arkansas? I answer, to give them improved methods of culture; to increase the conveniences of life; to stimulate a more intelligent grasping of the occult qualities of soil and plant, and to arouse the honorable ambition of excelling in a calling indispensable to civilized life.

This done and the various other departments of the University acting in harmony with the agricultural, and all contributing to the advancement of a more modern system of instruction, there will go forth from this corner of the State—so admirably adapted to educational pursuits—a vivifying, cheering influence that will diffuse itself throughout the commonwealth, and future generations, as they come trooping onward, will bless the wisdom that encourages here so noble and so generous a foundation.

"Let the floods clap their hands; let the hills be joyful together."

HIGHER EDUCATION IN ITS TRANSITION STATE.

Address Before the Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University,
July 2, 1873.

BY HON. A. S. WELCH,

President and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

GENTLEMEN: All earthly affairs are in a state of constant vicissitude. No two successive periods, or hours, or minutes even, find them in the same condition. Man, as well as Nature, is incessantly active, and, manifestly, this activity is a struggle to put off the evil and put on the good; and manifestly, though it may be crowned with countless triumphs, the struggle can have no end. For our most primitive instinct impels us, whenever we have grasped the good, to reach out from it toward the better; and that attained, toward the still better, that lies forever beyond. This is, in fact, the divine adjustment through which humanity in general, and every man in particular, gets on successfully. If we shun the struggle we fly backward, relinquish its fruits, and finally lapse into hopeless torpidity. If we encounter the struggle with thoughtful and manful earnestness, we win positive and comparative excellence, but the superlative eternally eludes our grasp. For while the good and the better are attained, the best does not belong to mundane matters. Comparative good, always decreasing by inertness or increasing by continual conquest, is ours, but supreme good beneath the skies is a creature of fancy, which, if it could be reduced to fact, would reduce us to a state of perpetual stagnation. All human good is finite, rising from earth with infinite degrees of altitude but with no accessible acme, while supreme good belongs to the infinite and is found only in God. I am glad that it is so. I see clearly the wisdom and grandeur of the entire system. It is a perpetual incentive to perpetual progress.

From this system it follows that when any enterprise, small or great, whose purpose is to supply the wants of man attains to an imaginary completeness of products beyond which seemingly no skill, ingenuity or research can go, it attains also a condition which naturally produces sluggishness and precedes decay. Under this system it follows, too, that in every department of human activity, no matter what degree of advancement it has already made, a ceaseless inquiry for better means, better methods and more light, and an unyielding endeavor to realize and utilize them when found, is a normal and natural state—a state of unlimited growth and consequently of permanent health. Moreover, if no great human interest, whether in art, science, government, religion or industry, has ever reached or ever can reach all that is good, or beautiful, or true in its particular field, then it results that each of these is either in the condition of healthy progress, or of sickly decay, or in the condition of immobility in which its main employment is a serene contemplation of its own imaginary perfections. And looking outward upon the world and backward through its history, we find that it is ever so. An intelligent glance at the whole area of human achievement will teach us a valuable lesson.

On the whole the world progresses. The sum total of its resources, material and mental, are greater now than at any earlier date; but its grand divisions do not march on *abreast*. Here by sudden onslaughts, there by siege and slow approaches, and there again by sustained and regular invasion it adds territory after territory to the domains of science, and industry, and art. But some of its noblest forces hang on the rear, fearful that their armor may be tarnished and their banners tattered by the rough collision of aggressive warfare. Others have long since gone into camp believing that all the trophies that are worth the winning have been already won.

Thus, to drop the figure, the great masters of painting in the olden time are the masters still in modern art. Architecture looks backward for its models to the Grecian temple and Gothic cathedral of the Middle Ages. Homer towers above the whole array of modern poets. Of the legion of living orators not one has reached the full stature of Demosthenes, and every living dramatist bows, with a pupil's veneration, to the great dramatist of three hundred years ago.

And while all these gaze backward with reverent eyes upon the past, *Industry* rises from the degradation and torpor of centuries, is transformed from the demon of drudgery into the angel of intelligent labor, and goes forth conquering and to conquer. And who does not see that the underlying forces by whose impulse she has wrought her marvels are the *material sciences*. And of the whole catalogue of material sciences not one looks back to antiquity for its models or its masters. Unlike literature, and poetry, and painting, these sciences are the creatures of modern thinking and modern experiment. As the creatures of modern thought they indicate unerringly its peculiar tendencies. They measure its progress and they will inevitably give shape to its culture. Dealing with the wide variety of objects with which he comes daily in contact their whole scope and purpose is man's well-being. They feed him with better food and clothe him with warmer fabrics. They give relief to his pains and

neutralize the pestilence that walketh by noonday. They guide the efforts of the hand, and bring salvation to the human muscle. They leap barriers, tunnel mountains, light cities, span continents, wrest from the earth her mineral treasures and utilize them in the arts of life, read the dim history written upon the outcropping strata back even to the earth's nebulous origin, and give to man the mastery of those forces which would otherwise destroy him. With a powerful incentive they have hastened—nay, even reversed—those typical events that once marked, in long intervals, the progress of nations. Learning no longer waits for material prosperity, but precedes and produces it. The railroad, for instance, does not follow but leads civilization. The cottage of the first settler, the school-house, the church, and the college devoted to the teaching of industrial science stand where the plow has hardly yet broken the virgin soil. The eras of toil and culture, once separated by a century, are blended into one. Learning and labor, bridging the chasm that lay between them, have joined hands, each giving aid and dignity to the other. The sciences whose development has accomplished these marvels are answering the ends of a universal philanthropy, and their claims on the attention of the student, apart from their value as stimulants to thought, rest on the basis of a broad and solid utility.

Having taken a quick glance at the chief agencies of civilization, let us ask how *liberal education* has stood, related to these in their varying degrees of advancement. Has liberal education kept abreast with the times? Has it halted with ancient literature, or marched on with modern science? Has it looked wholly backward to the dead past for method and material, or has it gathered its material and methods in just measure from whatever is finished and perfect in the whole range of human knowledge, and brought them into harmony with the intense activities of the living present? While civilization was putting on new forms, and consequently developing new wants, did higher education still cling to time-honored dogmas and worship moss-covered idols, or did it sympathize with every genuine forward movement, and help to crown every true struggle with victory? These are grave questions—questions of vital moment. They concern the spirit and status, past and present, of a great fundamental enterprise. Let them be settled in all candor by history, and by a careful survey, on the one hand, of the whole area of human activities, and, on the other, of the catalogue of studies adopted in higher institutions of learning all the world over.

Certainly he who, in canvassing these matters, shall declare that an exclusively classical culture, cut after the most antiquated pattern, is, therefore, worthless, betrays a fatal ignorance of the fact that genuine scholarship, whether in literature or science, ancient or modern, is a jewel of priceless value; while, on the other hand, the man who affirms that the ancient classics are the sole panacea for intellectual ills, and that genuine scholarship can have no other basis, takes a position equally illiberal—a position that he cannot maintain. The question is not as to the absolute value of *every* scholastic acquirement. It is not even the comparative worth of the various branches of knowledge. *Every attainment*

in art, science or literature, old or new, is of inexpressible value when compared to absolute ignorance. The simple question is, how in the brief portion of human life allotted to scholastic training, to make just the acquisitions which will be most available in the duties that the future will surely bring, and in the employments that belong to our chosen vocation. And this one question is of such vital moment as to adjourn the discussion of the comparative effects of classical and scientific knowledge on general culture. It declares rather that general culture, amid the wear and tear of our daily work, is to be estimated not by the mere possession, but by its actual outcome.

But, withdrawing our attention for the time from this aspect of our subject, let us direct it upon another. The old system of higher education derived its material and drew its inspiration from the classical era of Greece and Rome. Let us not wound the habitual reverence with which many regard these venerable literatures. I hasten to confess that they had for me, in my college course, an irresistible fascination, and that my earliest and highest ambition was to master those finished authors whose thought was clothed in the elevated diction of the old classic period. I hasten to confess the salutary influence they exerted on my habits of study and thought. But no harmony of structure or loftiness of periods, no perfection in the whole machinery of expression, no peculiar culture which they tend to confer, should ever shield these ancient tongues from the severest questioning as to their degree of adaptation to meet a large share of the modern intellectual wants.

In the regular college course they held the place of honor for many centuries. More than one-half of the six years devoted in this country to higher general education was given up to their acquisition. Thousands of learned men of many generations yielded to the classical scheme a traditional reverence that bordered on superstition. Many of the finest minds of the present day got their first intellectual bent in mastering the syntax and balancing the synonyms of Latin and Greek. Now these facts are, to say the least, presumptuous in favor of the classical system. Their character and weight compel respect. The absolute value of the ancient classics, as incentives to certain lines of intellectual activity, is beyond all question, but their fitness for all lines of intellectual employment admits of serious question. In this brief and busy life, the merest fraction of which can be given to scholastic preparation for future activity, will not the group of studies which bear directly upon those duties, civil, social and moral, which every man must meet, and those occupations which every man may choose, bestow a discipline of highest value, simply on the ground of its superior availability? And should not all studies, classical and scientific, take their rank according to the degree of their effectiveness in fitting the student for the things, both general and special, with which his coming life will bring him into inevitable contact? To these queries I am giving no solitary utterance. While it is conceded everywhere that a knowledge of one or both these languages is an indispensable antecedent to certain studies, and to a perfect mastery of the tongue we speak, it is affirmed as mildly that such knowledge is gained by multitudes at a sacrifice of the branches which underlie the special

work of a vocation otherwise most suitable, or that the ascendancy of the old classical system drains the country of its best material, and sends it surging into the cities to swell the ranks of professions already overcrowded; that the old liberal education (so called) forces the youth into lines of life work without regard to his adaptation therefor; that if, for example, the farmer's son enters a college where the old course prevails, it is foreordained and shall surely come to pass that he shall go in at the hopper a country lad and come out at the spout an embryo lawyer, doctor or divine; that the old classical mill, fed by the choicest material from the rural districts, has kept up its grinding until the grist is too large for the wants of the world. Now, having a filial affection for the old mill, I would not have the grinders cease because they are few, nor the sound of the grinding become low. I would not have the music of its machinery silenced, nor the quantity of its superfine product reduced to zero. I would simply have it, with all other products, adjusted to the level of a rational outside demand, so that it should not force the market, but steadily supply the necessities of home consumption. There is in truth a growing and emphatic complaint that while the classics give special fitness for the professions which are based, so to speak, on language, they give special unfitness for the employments which nature brings, and all the great industries on which the welfare of the world so largely depends; that the school girl gleans from her Virgil and kindred studies no genuine training for the solemn responsibilities of wifehood and motherhood which in the order of nature lies before her; that the knowledge applied in life's most serious duties should be mastered first, and the graces of culture subsequently gained; that no son of the mechanic graduates from the classical course to plan better buildings than his father—no son of the merchant or the banker comes home to vitalize the business by a deeper skill or a wider business grasp; that his education, the more thorough it is, yet the more disqualifies him for the management of the farm, the work-shop, or the counting-room—nay, the more surely drives him away from these, into one of the honored professions, for which he may have no natural fitness. It is not a question with the outside world of the comparative value of the discipline gained from the classics on the one hand, and that gained from the natural sciences on the other. It is rather that the old system educated men continually away from the industries, where the really scientific workers are few, into the professions, where the learned workers are many, and so threw the grandest interests of society out of balance, and threw itself in a measure out of joint with the times. And this state of things has of late set a goodly number of sensible, practical people to thinking and to asking the question, "Why should these things be so?" And this question having been once raised shows an obstinate determination not to be squelched. It will not down. It has got itself asked all over the civilized world. From the Baltic to the Black Sea; from the snows of northern Russia to the sunny plains of Italy; from the land of the Troubadors to the land of the Britons, where ancient learning has intrenched itself behind walls which are mossy with the lapse of centuries; from the pines of Maine to the plains of Texas; from frozen Canada to fertile Kansas—from all corners and quarters

where men feel deeply, think logically, and act promptly, these questions have found a simultaneous utterance. "Why should youth study that which is a thing apart from actual life, and why should not the boy learn first and most firmly what the man must practice?" And the answers to these questions have taken the form of solid walls, and new institutions, with new modes of government, new educational maxims, and new courses of study, wherein the lost balance of literature and the modern sciences is fully restored. In those States where the virgin soil is deepest, the breezes of heaven freshest, and heads and hearts are freest from the prejudice and pride of antiquity, have these answers found the readiest sympathy, and crystallized most successfully and solidly into institutions where the new theory has already attested its theory in practice.

But let us set forth this new education in a stronger light, and give to it, if we are able, a little more sharpness of outline. In the first place, as to its purpose: The old education seeks to elevate the professions; the new education strives to help the industries; the old education withdraws learning to venerable walls, where she is surrounded by the ceremonies and sanctities of olden time. In the new education she emerges from mystic halls, puts on the white drapery of science, comes forth into the open air and the broad sunlight, reveals to her loving pupils the secrets of nature, teaches how lightning is utilized, how ores are mined and reduced, how rivers are bridged and mountains tunneled, how plants grow, how marshes are drained and worn-out soils fertilized, teaches how fruits and cereals and domestic animals may be improved, how every article of food and fabric can be produced with the least possible waste of muscle; in short, takes the laborers by the hand—the laborer once crippled by ignorance—and lifts him up with the loving injunction, "I say unto thee, arise."

Such is the purpose of the new education—philanthropic, practical, helpful to all

But there is another question respecting the new education equally vital in determining its value. "What is its effect on character? While it gives to students a special preparation for their allotted work, does it make men—men intellectually, broad-shouldered and deep-chested—men quick in expedient, ready in emergencies, trained to affairs, deserving of public trusts—men of weight and influence and foresight?" If the new education, though it makes millions of experts, fail in a matter so important as this, the failure is surely a fatal one. But it does not fail. Its great underlying law is that youth shall study what maturity shall practice, and this maxim covers not merely the handicrafts, but the whole area of human activities—intellectual, moral and material. If the youth has decided to become an architect, for instance, does he need to be told that he will not thereby escape being a citizen as well? And just as a knowledge of the various architectural orders and styles, a mastery of the principles of descriptive geometry and practice in architectural drafting is essential to the successful architect, so the mastery of mental and moral philosophy, of social science, of political economy and constitutional law, are essential to becoming actively and passively a model citizen. And these are the studies which, when fully grasped and applied in practice, give a man weight and influence and fore-

sight—studies which round him out into the proportion and symmetry of a genuine manhood. How can one better learn to be ready in emergencies than by studying the principles from which emergencies take their rise; and how can one be trained to affairs better than by a mastery of the laws that underlie affairs? The old education, though conferring finished scholarship in special directions, seems never to have accepted these logical conclusions. It prescribes studies for the discipline they bring, and affirms that their use is an incidental and a comparatively unimportant result. The new education prescribes studies for their actual uses, and declares that discipline is an incidental but sure result. The old asserts that culture is gained from the particular matter studied. The new replies that culture comes largely, not from the matter studied, but from the manner of studying it, and that earnestness of effort only will beget intellectual growth. The old education, to illustrate things mental by things material, would prepare the tyro for swimming by giving him a muscular drill out of water so perfect and well balanced that if, by accident, he fell into water, it might be expected he would swim anyhow. The new education puts the tyro into water, gives him all needed instruction and help, declaring that the best preparation for the art of swimming is found in the act of swimming, and that the act, if frequently and strenuously repeated, imparts muscular vigor also. Man, like Murray's English verb, is destined in this world to be, to do and to suffer. The old system educates him to be, and infers that the power to do and to suffer will follow. The new education educates him to do and to suffer, and infers that the *being* will follow, and he who studies God's plan of discipline knows that it is the doing and suffering in this world that perfect character and round out the man.

But if a wide demand for fuller harmony between the things to be studied in higher education and the things to be done in actual life has resulted in the founding of new institutions, with new courses of study, what effect has such demand had on existing institutions whereif the old courses prevailed? The answer is at hand. The effect is manifest and marked everywhere, varying in degree, uniform in kind. In nearly every college and university throughout the land, more or less thorough changes have been wrought, both the material and the method of instruction.

Curricula which have maintained an unvarying foothold for centuries, have been undergoing the process of readjustment to meet the outside requirements. In some, the humanities are either lessened in quantity or limited to special departments, in order that a fuller variety of modern sciences may be admitted to the programme.

In others, a few venerable branches have been lopped off, and vigorous modern scions have been grafted on to the old stock, whose roots, still undisturbed, draw healthy nutrition from the buried soils of Greece and Rome. These are facts which no one whose outlook is far-reaching enough to gather in the whole field of higher education, can possibly deny. It is true, that some have declared, in view of this movement, that our higher institutions are groping helplessly in the darkness of experiment—that doubt and confusion in our educational policy and

perpetual vacillation in matter and method will be the sure results, and that these evils have sprung from the submission of the cultured few to the unreasoning clamor of the uncultured many. But close and careful inspection of facts reveals that all this is mere idle ranting. The transformation now going on has nothing of the hap-hazard character. It is not a blind and blundering innovation, but a thoughtful and deliberate remodeling of a system which the times had outgrown, so that it may suit all the phases of modern thought, all the great advancing interests of humanity, and all the intellectual wants of the age. In short, liberal education has at last caught something of the fire of the times, and is consequently in a state of transition from the good to the better, and from the better to the still better, which lies perpetually beyond. To verify this statement, glance at the leading institutions of learning East and West.

Not a decade has passed since Cornell, with an insight into the intellectual wants of society equaled only by the depth of his philanthropy, said, "I would found an institution where any person can find instruction in any study," and in less than three years thereafter the world witnessed his benign idea pass from simple expression into solid fact.

Yale, the intellectual birth-place of many of our national orators, poets, journalists, jurists, and divines—the most conservative of the earlier institutions of learning in the land—while declining to rearrange her old courses of study, which were weighted with the literature and the lore of antiquity, has nevertheless provided in the Sheffield Scientific School facilities for the broadest and deepest scholarships in the industrial sciences.

Harvard, in sympathy with the whole circle of modern high intellectual wants, has reorganized on so liberal a basis, has attained such completeness in her equipment and such variety in her teaching forces, that any student of the masculine gender may profitably pursue there any branch of knowledge which his peculiar purposes in life render desirable.

The University of Michigan, handsomely endowed from the start, and happily located in the West, where cultured mind is measurably freed from the fetters of prejudice, has for many years enlarged her borders and strengthened her stakes by a felicitous blending of the old and the new together. Her uniform and constantly increasing prosperity adds another to the innumerable proofs, that truth and wisdom stand as a mean between two extremes; that in matters of learning and culture, they will not be found in a hide-bound conservatism on the one hand, nor in a headlong radicalism on the other. These great institutions, founded in different States of the North, may serve as examples of the varying, yet positive, progress which higher education is making in its transition from the ancient to the modern scheme.

But there is one idea, born of modern thought and modern liberality, and belonging, consequently, to the new education, which has met, in the higher institutions, with a very checkered and diverse entertainment. I refer to the doctrine that every human being has a natural, an unquestionable, right to an intellectual training for coming duties without distinction of sex, and that, consequently, the doors of our colleges and universities should be swung wide for

the admission of both sexes on equal terms. In some, this idea has been received with a hearty and spontaneous welcome. To some, it has gained access by the slow approaches of a regular siege. By others, it has been summarily repulsed. And others, again, have contemplated it with a sort of blank bewilderment, very amusing to behold. Our academies, preparatory and high schools had indeed worked out the problem, even before it had been reduced to formal statement. Oberlin, long ago, erected her walls on the corner-stone of universal education —of education without distinction of gender, race, color or condition; and to say the very least, she has pursued the even tenor of her ways without social or moral disaster.

Cornell University soon perceived that her scheme of offering facilities for universal education involved the admission of women as a logical sequence. But before she could venture on a step so novel in that latitude, to enterprises so large, she sent for the wise men to inquire diligently, in whatever localities the idea had found birth and growth, whether it were a demon of darkness or an angel of light, and these wise men, returning from a tour of extended inspection, set forth in the musical cadences of a beautiful report (what the practical world already knew), namely, that co-education of the sexes was getting on famously well, and what was more remarkable still, the balance of scholarship was on the woman's side. And so co-education became a settled feature in the Cornell programme thereafter.

But Harvard could not so easily overcome her bachelor proclivities. Consulting her venerable precedents rather than the vital interests of society, she still declares that liberal culture of the first water can be found only in sexual isolation—that the sexes, though evidently designed by nature to live together, should prepare for living together by being educated rigidly apart. And she strengthens this position by declaring through her President that woman must not cross her threshold as a student, because the mind of the average woman differs from the mind of the average man more than the minds of men differ from each other. From what wide comparison of particular instances this conclusion is reached, and precisely wherein this difference consists, it is impossible to say. Probably the remark of the great American journalist will meet such a statement as well as any. When asked once whether, in his opinion, man, on the whole, was superior to woman, he replied, "That depends very much on who the man is."

Fifteen years ago Michigan University, having her placid waters disturbed by the breezes of public opinion on this very subject, pondered upon it long and anxiously. Finally, as a means of exorcising the dreadful specter, instead of inspecting the State Normal School, wherein were assembled four hundred students of both sexes, only ten miles away, she sent letters of inquiry to the more distant uni-sexual colleges, whose practice had already declared that, in matters of high intellectual import, "it was good for man to be alone." And the answers, full of terrible predictions and gloomy forebodings, were read with blanched lips, and the specter put to rest for a decade longer. Then, when public sentiment brought its battering ram to bear once more upon her barred and bolted doors, she yielded, and admitted with a flourish of newspaper trumpets

half a dozen daring females, whereupon the philanthropists rejoiced over one big sinner that repented more than over the ninety and nine all through the West that went not astray.

But, gathering up the fringes of this discourse, let us close with a cursory survey of the criteria whereby a great institution of learning, which aspires to supply all the wants of the times and the State, should adjust and balance its courses of study. After what has been said, you will not be startled when I add that we may safely eliminate from such a survey one source of perpetual perplexity—namely, what peculiar effect, aside from its practical uses, has each study on intellectual discipline? I say we may eliminate this question wholly, because intellectual discipline does not spring from this or that kind of knowledge, but rather from this or that kind of effort. It does not arise so much from the *matter* studied as *manner* of studying. It depends not so much on the *what* as on the *how*. It is not the anvil that gives brawn to the arm of the blacksmith, but the hardness and power of his muscle comes from the tension of oft-repeated blows. It is not the knowledge acquired, but the protracted strain of the intellect in the act of acquiring, that brings intellectual strength and acuteness. Given any science, whose classifications are wide and philosophical, and whose deductions are logical and rigid, and it becomes the occasion of genuine discipline only when the student masters its difficulties by an intense, long-continued, all-conquering exertion. No matter what objects any science or literature presents to the senses—no matter how countless the facts it furnishes for memory to gather, or how complicated the problems to be analyzed and solved—it never did and never will impart one iota of valuable strength to the idler who dawdles and drones over its pages. On the other hand, whether the subject of study be mathematic or linguistic, metaphysical or scientific, if its abstruse processes be met by a determined grapple, that never relaxes until it has overthrown the obstacle, then an accession of intellectual strength will be the inevitable result. Trained faculties are the offspring of severe, protracted and successful endeavor, and they are in the possession of those men who are most terribly in earnest. In God's eternal councils it is settled that throughout His domains the struggle shall be the invariable antecedent to the conquest. The objects striven for are many and diverse, but the law of achievement is one. If all sciences and literatures, then, whose matter, arrangement and reasoning are full, complete and rigid, present to the student the occasion for intellectual effort as a common factor, that common factor may be canceled and cast out of the discussion. And the only valid test remaining, on which each study may be rejected or admitted to the program, is its comparative worth, both to the worker and to the world. Instead of looking inward to decide this great question by the special fascinations of learning, we should look outward, and so adjust it as to help all the processes by which humanity struggles upward, and all the wants of the toiling multitudes. Among these, claiming to be foremost, stands the noble group of sciences which classify and make clear those common reciprocal duties whereby society is sustained and happiness secured—duties, for example, between the husband and the wife, the parent and the child, the citizen and the community,

the governed and the governor, the individual and the State, between man and his Creator.

Next follows another group, scarcely less interesting, which define and defend the rights of property, and develop the laws of production whereby this earth, otherwise a wilderness, smiles with plenty and glows with beauty, and the laws of exchange, by which the plenty and the beauty are attainable all the world over.

Last, but not least, come the branches which deal with the obligations of every individual to himself—the maintenance of his own safety, his self-control, his physical, intellectual and moral health, and with these I may classify, without violence, those attainments which lend a man personal weight and influence over others, whether in society or in the councils of the state or the nation. For instance, a knowledge of human nature through a practical psychology, and a complete mastery of his own vernacular through the study of its idiom, its structure, its literature, its history, and its verbal origin. The English tongue, with its rugged strength, its wealth of synonyms, and its underlying strata of Latin and Saxon, will stand prominent among the coming studies, when higher education shall emerge from the transition period. All these branches of knowledge classify and illuminate the duties and doings of *man as man*. I need not enlarge, before an audience like this, either on their transcendent importance or on the wide and beautiful culture their attainment bestows. I need only add that, to my thinking, every great school of science, literature and art ought to furnish to its pupils at least an opportunity to gain a well-grounded scholarship in them all.

But outside the studies which maintain a common interest, because underlying our common obligations, stand the special studies, largely literary, which antecede the professions and literary callings, and the special studies, largely scientific, which find their application in the great industries.

All these, gathering in and representing the whole wide circle of human interests, appeal under the new education to the university for adequate and equal help. While the branches that harmonize our common lives hold a solid phalanx, those that are preparatory to the special pursuits break the general instruction up into many and separate departments. The studies antecedent to the learned professions and literary callings were long ago fully provided for. I would not pluck one leaf from the laurels they have gained, nor cut a single branch from their established courses. I would simply ask for the grand industrial sciences, and the useful arts, which have so quickened the civilization of our era, co-ordinate opportunities, and co-ordinate rank. While the learning which finds its home in our universities lends effective utterance to the sublime truths of the pulpit, and logical acumen to the labors of the bar, let it also help every industrial enterprise whose object it is to restore the earth to the beauty and the glory of its primeval paradise. Let it feed and clothe the millions with more healthful food and warmer fabrics. Let it repeat everywhere the miracle of the loaves and fishes. Let it furnish the mechanic with better tools, better methods, and better machinery. Let it stimulate industry and cleave the wave

of every sea with its traffic. Let it beautify the surrounding landscape, crown the hills with nobler dwellings, cover the fields with more nutritious grasses and finer herbs, replace the wilderness with the waving harvest, bring every farm to the topmost limit of its producing capacity, and preside over every process by which the dead mold is changed into the marketable product.

For when it shall have done all this and much more with detailed completeness, then will the university from which it emanates have accomplished the ends of a universal philanthropy.

The world is progressing. Human happiness, comfort, health, wealth, education and learning are reaching a wider diffusion and a higher level. No cancer has ever eaten into the heart of society but has found its certain cure. Great errors, one after another, have been surely vanquished. Every huge evil that looms darkly against the skies of human hope disappears as the fleeting years pass on. Tyranny, oppression in government and monopolies of whatever sort have bitten the dust. The past is strewn with prostrate giants slain by a few small pebbles flung from the sling of truth. From all the ages that have fled comes a voice saying, "Let suffering humanity never despair!" On every side a bow of promise spans the darkened sky. The chasm that for centuries interposed between labor and learning is closed, and labor and learning, hand in hand, have said to the mountain, "Be thou removed and be thou cast into the sea," and the mountain has obeyed them. All things good, and beautiful, and true have caught a new impulse from this new union. Under this new impulse human interests are advancing with a velocity ever increased. Liberal education will not be left behind. Looking backward over its annals, I see a narrow philosophy vanishing like a specter into the dim past, while forward through the long vista which the new philosophy has opened before me, I discern for it the glow of a better and a fairer future.

longfellow, has written well to this argument from time, and that does a great service to the cause of truth. The author of the present paper, and I, fully concur with him in his judgment, while we do not believe that judgment has reached its final and ultimate point in this matter, and that we may yet find out a great deal more. The author of the present paper, however, is the most decided in his opinion, and he believes that the judgment is now final, and that the time has come when we may safely conclude that the author of the present paper is right.

LECTURE OF

RICHARD THRUSTON, M. D.,

Professor of Practical and Theoretical Agriculture and Horticulture.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN—In accordance with the design of my present appearance before the class, I shall proceed to read before you some thoughts regarding the present and past progress, together with prevailing errors, of a majority of farming communities in many localities and to some extent in all countries.

Ignorance, as a general thing, begets a feeling of self-sufficiency. Ignorance—stupid, unpretending ignorance—is pitiable, while vanity, self-sufficiency, and arrogance, combined with the deplorable thing, is so disgusting to intelligent minds that all sympathy for the wretched condition is neutralized in spite of all the admonitions of charity to the contrary, and we turn from it with loathing and disgust. If any justification can be pleaded in extenuation of the crime of ignorance (for it is a crime) in the past, the time has arrived when such justification can no longer be pleaded. For in this age of letters correct information is acceptable to all, and he that spurns the useful lessons of life and refuses to heed the teachings of enlightened experience is fit only to be a drudge—a hewer of wood and a drawer of water—and can never rise above the dignity of a common servant or a day laborer. Unfortunately we have too many of this class, with which we have little to do, or use for, in the present lecture.

In looking around us, among the many and varied branches into which the advance of civilization has divided the pursuits of mankind, there is none more important in its relations to the welfare and existence of the human race than that of agriculture; yet there is scarcely one to which the term science is less generally applied. The practitioners of medicine and chemistry, and even of law, and students and devotees of the countless systems which are evolved by the constant addition of modern ideas, claim the term as belonging to their distinctive professions, while that of the farmer is generally spoken of, and in fact regarded merely as an occupation requiring little more than manual labor and a steady adherence to methods already established by usage and experience; but no belief could be more fallacious, more ridiculous and injurious to the true interests of the art of husbandry. Just consider for a moment that from whatever standpoint we

take a look into the great and important field of agricultural and horticultural science (for it is a science, notwithstanding), and what do we discover? Why, we behold and recognize the unmistakable and undeniable mother of civilization. The very *sine qua non* of enlightened national greatness with the whole present consummated successes of all the arts and sciences so universally acknowledged as the sublime emanations of genius, and crowning reward of the present scientific age of the world at this advanced period. And yet, notwithstanding, while it is true that we live in this most remarkable age of progress, marked by the most gigantic successes, the most brilliant discoveries and accomplished designs conceivable to the mightiest minds that has signalized any previous age, constituting this the great epoch of literature and learning, perhaps further advanced in the arts and sciences than at any previously noted period of man's existence in this moving world of ours. And yet, while we so proudly claim as our heritage this high order of literary and scientific attainments, still it is confessedly true that the light of science has fallen on too few of what is termed the masses of the people, consisting largely of the industrial classes of all trades, and especially of the agricultural population of our rural districts. But to return more directly to my subject, I will here remark that to gain either directly or indirectly the greatest return from the soil for the least outlay of labor is the primary object of farming; and this object can be perfectly obtained only by a judicious use of natural and organic forces, the knowledge of which constitutes science in its broadest sense.

From the first bursting of the seed, to the maturity and ripening of the product, the plant is subjected to the active agencies of heat and moisture, as well as to that exerted by the character of the soil, and the influence of these agencies can be fully understood and made available only by an acquaintance with some of the greatest of modern discoveries. So in like manner the care of stock involves some of the most important axioms of physiology.

To effectually remedy the ravages of insects there is required a knowledge of entomology, while the almost universal introduction of machinery into farming operations necessitates a by no means inconsiderable familiarity with the principles of mechanics. Not only these, but many other branches might be enumerated, a knowledge of which is requisite to the most successful farming, and which when molded into a whole, and directed to a common object, constitutes the science of agriculture, a science which like every other has grown up by slow gradation from comparative rudeness, and is still capable of indefinite progress. That this progress must result directly from the efforts of the farming community itself, is undeniable, and that it must arise from the careful and extended application of scientific truths to the every-day affairs of farm life, is equally beyond a doubt, for there is no more potent or unerring agent than hard, practical common sense, guided by a competent understanding of the laws of nature; and he that fails to comprehend the importance of agricultural improvements, and is too stupid to conceive the fact of his own existence and that of all civilized beings as almost wholly dependant for food, clothes and human comforts, together with all the desirable surroundings of life, is undoubtedly *non compos mentis*, and

unfit for any department of life. The importance of the subject of agriculture is therefore one in which every civilized human being on the globe is more or less interested, not that I mean to say, or be understood to think, that every one is even capable of becoming an agriculturist under circumstances the most favorable, for I eschew the doctrine that all men are born equal. Some modern philosopher has said that people go according to their brains. "If these lie in the head, they study; if in the stomach, they eat, and if in their heels, they dance." It is therefore no doubt one of the wise provisions of the Creator that men are made for different occupations as varied almost as their physiognomic features.

The great ruling importance of agricultural science, and its effects on the world might be dwelt upon at almost any length, without exhausting the subject. My object in dwelling on this subject, or part of the subject, I will endeavor to explain, and it is in part this: While men reared and raised on the farm take, as a general thing, to the cultivation of the soil, but too often as a temporary means of support, and looking all the time around for some other more lucrative business; and worse than all, for what he considers in his terribly mistaken ideas of respectability a more exalted occupation, even though it be the keeping of a grocery, saloon, or the traveling agent of a patent medicine. Fortunately, however, this extreme departure is not frequent. But there are, unfortunately, too many of another class still, who plod along, content to live and be considered, as they also consider themselves, as simple, unpretending occupants of the soil, with no special object save the bare idea of a scant livelihood, whilst whole families of children, all over our rural districts, are brought up in total ignorance of agriculture, and indeed all sciences. And there is still another class who it will be well to notice. It is that class of well-to-do farmers who notwithstanding they have good substantial plain educations, and send their children to school, but too often to teachers that need four to five years' schooling themselves; and in this way many of the youth of our country are taught to read and write in a bungling way, and in the total absence of all agricultural literature, farm operations are carried on after the primitive mode of skinning the soil and impoverishing the land, while deriding all late discoveries and improved modes of agriculture as book farming, and view it as impracticable schemings of visionary enthusiasts.

But amidst all of these difficulties, thanks to the age in which we live and the advanced stage of agricultural science, we have still another class of farmers of an eminently higher order who, guided by a competent understanding of the laws of nature in the employment of the best known methods of performing the varied duties of the farm, and the use of the most favorably known machinery, that in the improvements of such methods and machines in their details and minor points, so as to adapt them more perfectly to particular purposes and to the special wants of different localities and soils. For it is but reasonable to suppose that such improvements are far more likely to arise from the active brains of the scientific farmer than from that of any other class of men, while none are so likely to adapt their crops to the quality of the soil as

he who has made the nature of that soil a study, and none so apt to apply the proper manure at the proper time and in the proper manner as he who has made himself familiar with the composition of fertilizers and their effects upon different plants. Besides, none so likely to make a really valuable improvement in an agricultural implement or machine as the farmer, who, while using it, sees its defect and possesses the mechanical skill and training to originate and construct. It is, indeed, from the efforts of men like these that the real advancement of agriculture has and must be derived, and by further improvements in the management of crops and of stock, in machinery, and in manures judiciously applied, that farming will be brought to claim its true dignity, and become in name, what it is already in fact—a noble science.

Having discussed the merits and ruling importance of agricultural pursuits in a general sense, I propose to say something of practical farming in detail—the modes and means of accomplishing practical success in the growth of the various crops. That farming is profitable just in proportion as it is well conducted, there is no longer any doubt.

The first desired object is good land and soil. If your soil is not the best, it can certainly be made so by fertilization and proper culture; and by proper culture I mean deep breaking and shallow level culture. The process of deep breaking is performed to perfection by commencing in early Spring with a two-horse Brinley or a similar sized Moline or Rock Island plow, followed by an approved Avery subsoiler, which runs down fifteen to eighteen inches deeper than first furrow, and bursting to atoms the hard pan-earth beneath. Level with an iron or steel-tooth harrow. Select best seed, and plant with an approved corn-planter, of which there are several in successful use. From the highly practical and scientific editor of the Journal of Chemistry, Dr. James R. Nickols, I have extracted the following important facts regarding plant food, viz: That by close and accurate analysis, it is ascertained that in the production of every one hundred bushels of wheat, about one hundred and sixty pounds of potash and forty pounds of lime are consumed. In the same amount of corn, about one hundred and fifty pounds of potash and eighty pounds of phosphoric acid. Further experiments show that the article of barley, in order to produce full crops, absorbs about twenty pounds of lime alone; oats, fifteen pounds; beans, thirty-seven pounds; peas, seventy pounds; turnips, one hundred and two pounds; Irish potatoes, sixty pounds; meadow hay, forty pounds; and clover, one hundred and three pounds per acre. Now, although these ingredients abound in all good, productive soils, in a natural condition, yet by repeated croppings and extractions, year after year, the natural stock of plant food becomes exhausted, whilst the land is rendered sterile and barren, unless by the judicious and timely return of these essential ingredients to the soil, in order to prevent such exhaustion. Now, these are simple, natural truths; and yet, suppose the question be asked, how many of our good farmers of Washington county, or, indeed, of the entire State of Arkansas, are aware of the simple fact that certain amounts of certain ingredients, which we may term plant food, are essential to the growth of all crops? While there are some that

are fully informed on the subject, it is lamentably true that, comparatively, they are few and far between.

May I ask, how many of our farmers take the agricultural papers and read them, in order to become acquainted with the great developments of this enlightened age? How many of the farmers of this vastly fertile State, not only those remote from the avenues of information, but likewise those who inhabit as well the lands pierced by railways and post-routes as those of the most rural recesses of our mountains, even read the able and invaluable reports of the Agricultural Department of the Patent Office, when those immensely valuable documents are furnished them gratuitously, post paid, and, as it were, thrust into their very doors? But no stranger than true, as we witness the fact from day to day, that many seem inclined rather to close their ears and shut their eyes to the light of science and reason, preferring to continue to run on in the same old groove in which he has been tugging for the last thirty or forty years, unaided by either science or machinery. This I call old fogeyism in its broadest sense, and am sorry to be compelled to acknowledge its hopelessness of cure at the immediate present. But, young gentlemen and pupils of this gloriously designed University, you are admonished to bear in mind that it is you, the present rising generation, to whom I am addressing myself, and not the fathers who are the present lords of the soil. And while it is true that many of them hold to some of the most ridiculous and absurd vagaries of old fogeyism, such as plowing deep when they should plow shallow, and *vice versa*, neither subsoiling nor fertilizing, without any knowledge, or desire to have, of what constitutes plant food, etc. While all of this, and more, is true of them, it should be steadily borne in mind that they had no agricultural colleges, munificently endowed and sustained by the United States as well as by the State, with established faculties of abundant ability to teach the science and philosophy of farming in connection with the full order of erudition.

It is to you, therefore, that we point with pride and confidence to establish the new order of scientific farming where at present drags the ponderous old system impelled by rules and appliances of an hundred years ago. It is you that are expected to constitute the real army of innovation upon old-fogeyism, not only by the substitution of the new order alone, but by effecting the death and final burial of that ancient and venerable though still stubborn and persistent old ghost of delusion we call Fogeyism beneath the subsoil plow of the present and future.

INDEX.

A

	PAGE
<i>Aims of the University</i>	15
<i>Agriculture and mechanic arts</i> paramount.....	86
<i>Act of location</i>	93
<i>Architects</i> , notice to.....	93
part payment to.....	94
election of supervising.....	181
<i>Arms</i>	117
<i>Action</i> to secure branch Normal college.....	127
<i>Adoption</i> of plans of Illinois Industrial University.....	145
<i>Appointment</i> of S. K. Stone.....	153
<i>Approval</i> of Secretary's report.....	171
<i>Application</i> to War Department.....	170, 183
<i>Address</i> —Gen. A. W. Bishop.....	199
President A. S. Welch.....	211
Prof. Richard Thruston.....	223

B

<i>Buildings</i>	16
<i>Beneficiaries</i>	17
officers making appointments of.....	18
counties entitled to.....	18
<i>Both sexes</i> to be admitted.....	85
<i>Bids</i> for constructing new building.....	173
<i>Bond</i> of Oliver & Mayes.....	178
<i>Bond</i> of contractors in Secretary's hands.....	184
<i>Board of Trustees</i>	190
<i>Branch Normal college</i>	197

	PAGE.
C	
<i>Committees, standing</i>	7
<i>Circular 1873-4</i>	15
<i>Calendar 1873-4</i>	17
<i>Courses of study—University</i>	20
Normal department.....	27
Preparatory.....	32
<i>Colleges and courses of instruction</i>	159
<i>Observation of Independence Day</i>	173
<i>Contractors to pay for materials taken from the University grounds</i>	183
<i>Chapter of Digest</i>	186
D	
<i>Documentary report</i>	40
E	
<i>Economy</i>	43
<i>Explanation of Secretary</i>	103, 105
of Trustee M. A. Cohn.....	185
<i>Election of Lieut. Longshaw</i>	139
of President A. S. Welch.....	164
<i>Edwards & French—proposal</i>	148
F	
<i>Faculty</i>	8
<i>Financial agent to invest</i>	124, 177
<i>Faculty and instructors</i>	138
<i>Fares</i> on railroads, etc.....	172
G	
<i>General information</i>	38
<i>Gen. Bishop to secure a President</i>	125
<i>Government and discipline</i>	137
<i>Grant of land by Congress</i>	186
I	
<i>Insurance</i>	138
<i>Instructions to Building committee</i>	152, 168
to Executive committee.....	182

L

	PAGE
<i>Location</i> of University.....	43
<i>Letters</i> of Hon. Henry Page.....	82
of Hon. C. Delano.....	83
of Gen. Bishop to C. Delano.....	101
<i>Lieut. Longshaw</i> —communication.....	127

M

<i>Military department</i>	19
<i>Managing Committee on Farm</i> to procure books.....	99
<i>Memorial</i> to Congress.....	107
to Council of Fayetteville.....	178
<i>Mrs. Carlyle</i> —complaint, etc.....	162
<i>Modifications</i> in plans, etc.....	165

N

<i>New building</i>	46
<i>Notice</i> to County Superintendents.....	181

O

<i>Officers</i> of Board of Trustees.....	7
<i>Office</i> in Little Rock discontinued.....	94
<i>Order</i> for sale of land scrip.....	104
<i>Objects</i> of Congressional donation, etc.....	154

P

<i>Property and funds</i> of the University.....	17
<i>Private donations</i> to be secured.....	153
<i>Peabody fund</i>	164
<i>Prof. Gates</i> and the farm.....	167
<i>Prof. W. D. C. Botefuhr</i>	168
<i>Professor</i> of chemistry to be employed.....	169
<i>Printing</i> of Secretary's report.....	172
<i>Petition</i> for reduced fares to beneficiaries.....	172
<i>Preservation</i> of trees.....	182

Q

<i>Qualifications</i> for admission, etc.....	136
---	-----

R

	PAGE.
<i>Report</i> of committee on bids.....	51
of committee on incorporation.....	53, 76
of committee on legality and nature of bids.....	54, 70
of committee to visit Illinois and Michigan.....	59
of committee on college scrip.....	82
of Treasurer.....	86, 88, 111
of committee on buildings and grounds.....	91, 140, 173, 178, 179
of committee to memorialize Congress.....	95
of executive committee.....	129, 153
of committee on change of plans.....	145
of committee on investing in Washington county bonds, etc.....	146
of Bishop on President.....	149
on application of Rev. J. W. Bushong.....	150
<i>Resolution</i> to locate University.....	78
to create executive committee.....	80
to create building committee.....	81
to admit white and colored students.....	94
to appoint Botefuhr to manage farm.....	96
to restrict building committee to \$30,000.....	97
on building.....	99
to discontinue reading room.....	100
to obtain land scrip.....	100
in relation to bonds of Washington county and Fayetteville.....	109
to pay McKay & Helmle no more.....	151
in relation to railroad.....	163
in relation to branch Normal college.....	164
<i>Rules and by-laws</i>	119
<i>Resignation</i> of Botefuhr as manager of farm.....	127
of Cohn from building committee.....	108
of Prather from building committee.....	151
<i>Removal</i> of a member of Board of Trustees.....	195

S

<i>Students</i> of 1872-3.....	9
<i>Secretary's narrative report</i>	41
<i>Substitute</i> for locating at Fayetteville.....	79
<i>Substitute</i> for admitting white and colored students.....	94
<i>Seal</i> —ordered.....	145
<i>Secretary's report</i> , and action thereon.....	162, 169
<i>Sidewalk</i>	178
<i>Supervising architect</i>	181
salary of.....	182

T

	PAGE.
<i>Terms and vacations</i>	16
<i>Tuition</i>	19
<i>Treasurer</i> to obtain land scrip, etc.....	84
<i>Thanks</i> to Col. W. S. Oliver.....	85
to building committee.....	152
to officers, citizens, etc.....	183
<i>Treasurer</i> to secure bonds of Washington county, etc.....	85
authorized to prepare fractional currency.....	97
to draw unexpended balance.....	98
<i>Transfer</i> of geological cabinet.....	152
<i>Tuition fees</i>	170

U

<i>University uniform</i>	137
---------------------------------	-----

V

<i>Vacations</i>	16
<i>Vacancies</i> in building committee filled.....	152

W

<i>Watertanks</i>	97
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NOTE.—The chair of theoretical and applied chemistry has been filled by the appointment of Prof. T. L. Thompson, of Iowa, who has entered upon the discharge of his duties.—[SEC'Y.

Aug 7

Aug 7